THE

Bombay Gazette.

No. 55,699—New Series. BOMBAY:—FRIDAY, JULY 19, 1912. PRICE: ONE ANNA

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

MAIL SERVICE.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON, WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing. 2-30 p.m.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1912				
20th July.	INDIA	8000	MARMORA	10500
27th „	EGYPT	8000		
3rd Aug.	SALSETTE	6000	MOLDAVIA	11000
10th „	PERSIA	8000		
17th „	SALSETTE	6000	MALOJA	12431
24th „	HIMALAYA	7000		
31st „	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	10000
7th Sept.	ARABIA	8000		
14th „	SALSETTE	6000	MEDINA	12358
21st „	ARCADIA	7500		
28th „	SALSETTE	6000	MALWA	10883
5th Oct.	EGYPT	8000		
12th „	SALSETTE	6000	MOOLTAN	9621
19th „	PERSIA	8000		
26th „	* MALOJA	12431	MACEDONIA	10500
2nd Nov.	INDIA	8000		
9th „	SALSETTE	6000	MOREA	10890
16th „	ARABIA	8000		
23rd „	SALSETTE	6000	MARMORA	10500
30th „	MEDINA	12358		

* This vessel proceeds to London via Malta, and Passengers for Marseilles transfer at Port Said to the S. S. MACEDONIA.

All the above Regular Mail Steamers are fitted with *WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.*

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to connecting Steamer at Port Said.

Tenders leave the CARNAC BUNDER, on day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 1 P. M. for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAY, taking passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For Accommodation and further information, apply to

W. C. SYMES,
Superintendent.

Bombay.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,

BANKERS, ARMY, & PASSENGER AGENTS
BOMBAY.

PASSAGE & SHIPPING.

PASSAGES	Booked without charge.
BERTHS	Carefully Selected.
STEAMER PLANS	Sent for Inspection.
HANDBOOK	Giving details of Fares, Sailings, &c., gratis.
BAGGAGE	Shipped and Insured.
PASSENGERS	Met on arrival.

CALCUTTA: GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON: GRINDLAY & Co.

DEUTSCHE OST AFRIKA LINIE.

GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.
BOMBAY TO EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA.

THE following Steamers will SAIL:—

Vessels.	Tons.	Capt.	To Sail on or About
b Kanzler	3000	Schapp	2nd August 1912.
Markgraf	3680	Jantzen	17th August 1912.
b Praesident	3310	Schutt	2nd Sept. 1912.

b Will call at Seychelles.

Taking passengers and cargo for SEYCHELLES LAMOO, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, GERMAN, and PORTUGUESE COAST PORTS, DURBAN, and CAPE.

For Rates and Particulars Apply to

A. STRANDES & Co.,
Agents.

24, Meadow Street, Bombay 10th July, 1912.

ANCHOR LINE.

REGULAR SAILING FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

The following SAILINGS have been arranged:—

Steamer.	Tonnage.	Captain.	Leave Bombay.
Scindia	5106	Wm. Mitchell	20th July 1912
*Castalia	6388	G. Mitchell	4th Aug. „
*Elysia	6368	J. Coverley	18th Aug. „
Massilia	5091	J. Thomson	9th Sept. „
Olympia	5124	J. Kinnaird	22nd Sept. „
*Circassia	6716	C.F. Osborne R.N.R	11th Oct. „
Scindia	5106	Wm. Kelso	23rd Oct. „
*Castalia	6388	G. Mitchell	8th Nov. „
*Elysia	6368	J. Coverley	21st Nov. „

* Fitted with Marconi wireless telegraphy.

FARES.

	Single.	Return
Bombay to Suez	Rs. 413	627
Bombay to Portsaid	„ 446	677
Bombay to Marseilles and back from Liverpool	„ 578	924
Bombay to London Overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool.	„ 653	999
Bombay to Gibraltar	„ 590	891
Bombay to Liverpool	„ 605	957
Bombay to New York	„ 826	1,399
Bombay to Cairo, including train fare from Suez	„ 446	

All return tickets are available for 2 years.

Concessions granted to families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea planters, &c.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess and is fitted with every comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and electric fans in every cabin free of charge.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leaves by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The advertised rates to Europe include a passage by B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

Through Tickets to America per Anchor-Cunard Joint Passenger Service.

For any further information regarding passage, apply to the undersigned.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
AGENTS, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LD.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Dock.

Steamers.	Tons.	Sailing. Date.	Time.	Route via
Kola	1205	Thurs. 25th July	9 a.m.	
Linga	2185	Friday 26th July	† 6 a. m.	direct.

† Or later on arrival of English Mail Steamer.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S. S. "Kola" 1205 tons, on Thursday, 25th July, calling at Muscat, Linga, Bushire, and Mahomerah.

FOR PERSIAN GULF PORTS.

S. S. "Barala," 3200 tons, on Wednesday, 24th instant, calling at Karachi, Pasni, Gwadur, Charbar, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomerah and Busreh.

FOR EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA. (Monthly.)

S. S. "Palamcotta," 3413 tons, on Thursday 8th August, calling at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

FOR COAST PORTS, AND CALCUTTA.

A Steamer on or about 3rd August.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct.)

Frequent sailings, with onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents,
Nicol Road, near Ballard Pier, BOMBAY.

19th July, 1912.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY
Dumbea	5685	Sellier	1st Aug. 1912.
Australien	6365	Costa	29th Aug. 1912.
Nera	5538	X	24th Oct. 1912.
Oceanien	4143	X	21st Nov. 1912.
Polynesien	6363	Lassince	19th Dec. 1912

PASSAGE FARES "B" RATE.

	I class	II class	III class
To Marseilles (single)	Rs. 594	495	225
Do. (return)	Rs. 891	743	405
To London (single)	Rs. 660	528	270
Do. (return)	Rs. 990	792	495

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the Return Voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's or the Navigations General Italiana's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT AND THE FAR EAST TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY
Nera	5538	X	9th Aug. 1912
Oceanien	4143	X	6th Sept. 1912

For further particulars apply to—

H. WILLIAMS,
Albert Building, Hornby Road. Agent.

SOCIETA' NAZIONALE DI SERVIZI MARITTIMI (RUBATTINO LINE.)

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct

FOR BRINDISI and VENICE (transhipping at PORT SAID.)

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
Sardegna	6,000	E. Viale	15th Aug. 1912.
Polcevera	4,000	A. de Amezaga.	20th Aug. 1912.
Sicilia	6,000	P. Magazzini.	15th Sept. 1912.

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE, BEER AND ELECTRIC FANS.

	1st Class	2nd Class	3rd Class
Single Ticket from	Rs. 450 to 550	Rs. 350	Rs. 165
Return Tickets available two years from	Rs. 675 to 825	Rs. 525	Rs. 247

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application.

Through Tickets to New York in connection with Naples or Genoa, 1st Class, from Rs. 790 to Rs. 690. Special Rates for Missionaries. Passengers for Europe have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice or vice versa, and can break journey at any port on route.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS are issued to return either by the Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles or by the Austrian Lloyd from Trieste.

BOMBAY TO SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on.
Capri	6,000		16th Aug 1912.
Ischia	6,000	G. Belsito	16th Sept. 1912

Through bills of lading for Mediterranean, Black Sea and American Ports issued.

SALOON Fares to COLOMBO, Rs. 75; to PENANG, Rs. 140; to SINGAPORE, Rs. 165 and to HONGKONG, Rs. 220.

Subject to alterations.

G. TIMOSCI,
Ag. Agent.

Elphinstone Circle.

NOTICE.

THE RETAIL PRICE of "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE," in Poona, Kirkee, &c., is 2 annas per copy.

The rate for Subscribers is now Rs. 26 per annum in advance, post free.

BANKS.

COX & CO.,

BANKERS AND AGENTS
ESTABLISHED 1758.
Registered under the Companies (Consolidated) Act 1908.

CAPITAL PAID UP £400,000
RESERVE £ 50,000

HEAD OFFICE:—16 Charing Cross, London.

BRANCHES:—Bombay, Calcutta, Karachi, Rawal Pindi, Murree and Srinagar (Kashmir).

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received, rates of INTEREST to be obtained upon application.

SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened, terms on application.

LETTERS of CREDIT issued, and DRAFTS granted on London at the Current Rate of Exchange and on Branches and Agencies throughout India.

TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made and ADDRESSES Registered in London free of charge.

INSURANCES of every description effected.

SHIPPING, PASSAGE AND AGENCY BUSINESS of every description, including IMPORT and EXPORT OF CARGO and BAGGAGE, with STORAGE of Baggage and other goods, effected by COX'S SHIPPING AGENCY, Limited, in connection with Messrs. Cox & Co., SAILING LISTS and HANDBOOK supplied on application.

A copy of the half-yearly Balance Sheet will be forwarded on application.

HEAD OFFICE:
16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON, S. W

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £2,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL £1,000,000
RESERVE FUND £ 900,000

HEAD OFFICE:
26, BISHOPSGATE, LONDON E. C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Karachi, Lahore, Amritsar, Delhi, Cawnpore, Tuticorin, Cochin, Chittagong, Rangoon, Mandalay, Colombo, Kandy, Newara-Eliya, Aden (Camp.) Aden, (Steamer Point) Zanzibar, Mombassa, Nairobi, Nakuru, Kisumu, Jinja, Kampala, Entebbe.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares and receive same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividend, when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

Post Box No. 141. RALPH KIDD,
BOMBAY. Acting Manager.

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.

HEAD OFFICE: NEW YORK.

Capital Paid up Gold $ 3,250,000,00
Reserve Fund „ „ 3,250,000,00
Undivided Profits „ „ 423,677,78

LONDON OFFICE: 36, Bishopsgate, E.C.—

BRANCHES:

Bombay, Calcutta, Singapore, Hongkong, Canton, Manila. Cebu, Shanghai, Hankow, Peking, Yokohama, Kobe. San Francisco, Mexico, Panama, Colon, Empire.

THE CORPORATION sells drafts and Cable Transfers on the principal cities of Europe, America, Australia, China and Japan, buys Bills of Exchange, issues Letters of Credit; and carries on every description of Banking and Exchange business.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened, on which interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum, on Daily Balances, from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for 12 months and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

TRAVELLERS CHEQUES SUPPLIED.

H. A. W. BRENT,
Ag. Manager.

BOMBAY OFFICE,
42-43, Church Gate Street.

ALLAHABAD BANK, LTD.

CAPITAL (paid up)...Rs. 20,00,000
RESERVE FUND (in GOVT. PAPER) ... „ 32,00,000

HEAD OFFICE:—ALLAHABAD.

BRANCHES.—At Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, Lucknow, Bareilly, Jhansi, Nagpore, Jubbulpore, Nainital and Meerut.

SUB-AGENCIES:—Amritsar, Benares, Chandousi, Hathras, Moradabad and Sitapur.

Fixed Deposit, Current and Savings Bank Accounts opened on terms which can be ascertained.

Banking Business of every description transacted.

Copy of Rules may be had on application.

H. H. WHITE,
Agent,
Bombay Branch.

101, Hornby Road.

DIAMONDS

It is because they are the visible emblems of love and marriage that FINGER RINGS are considered the most interesting of all objects of JEWELLERY and as they are really the popular product of civilisation they naturally carry sympathetic concern and value. Not only does the DIAMOND dominate to-day, as the favourite stone for rings, but it also holds its own in the first position as the chief ornament of most other forms of jewellery. We have a magnificent collection of

ENGAGEMENT RINGS

of unapproached QUALITY in DIAMONDS. From the rich man's point of view, of course, there is much to be said in favour of DIAMONDS, but there is much satisfaction also to be found in

BEAUTIFUL COLOURED STONES

Such as the Ruby, Emerald, Sapphire, Opal, Turquoise &c., delightfully set as the centres of clusters of small diamonds, or set alternately in various sizes of half hoops, and also many other fancies. A full casket of jewelled rings in these days certainly does not betray vanity, but rather discloses artistic LOVE FOR THE BEAUTIFUL; and a full casket of jewels also affords the opportunity to those who credit stones with occult influences, to wear particular stones which have been allocated as proper to wear at certain seasons. Every day has its own gem. Sunday the Yellow Topaz; Monday, Pearls; Tuesday, Rubies; Wednesday, Sapphires; Thursday, Amethyst; Friday, Emerald; Saturday, Diamond. The months also have their appropriate gems. January, the Garnet; February, Amethyst; March, Bloodstone; April, Diamond; May, Emerald; June, Agate; July, Cornelian; August, Sardonyx; September, Chrysolite; October, Opal; November, Topaz, and in December, Turquoise. It will be apparent from the foregoing that a very large casket is required to keep up with all the curious rules for wearing jewels. But apart from such fancies or scruples, there is a charm and novelty in variety, and as there are eight fingers and two thumbs to a pair of hands, many will feel it a pleasure to be able to wear a succession of finger rings. Inspection of our stock of PICKED STONES will reveal to you the fact that quality for quality there is only one house in Bombay where the Best Value In DIAMONDS can be obtained.

MARCKS & Co., LTD.

BOMBAY AND POONA.

"ALL GOLD"

FINEST SELECTED

CALIFORNIAN FRUITS,

in large 2½ lbs. tins

CASES CONTAINING:—

4 LEMON CLING PEACHES
4 BARTLETT PEARS
4 APRICOTS
4 GREENGAGES
4 ROYAL ANNE CHERRIES
3 STEWED PRUNES
1 BLACKBERRIES

Rs. 22-8 per case.

or Re. 1 per tin selected.

MONGINI BROTHERS

IMPORTERS,
CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

THE ASIATIC PETROLEUM CO., (INDIA) LIMITED.

GRAHAM'S BUILDINGS,
FORT,
BOMBAY.

IMPORTERS OF THE FAMOUS

"SHELL" MOTOR SPIRIT

BEST ON EARTH BEST IN AIR

SHELL' MEANS SATISFACTION

"SHELL" MEANS SPEED.

JOSEPH EVANS & SONS,

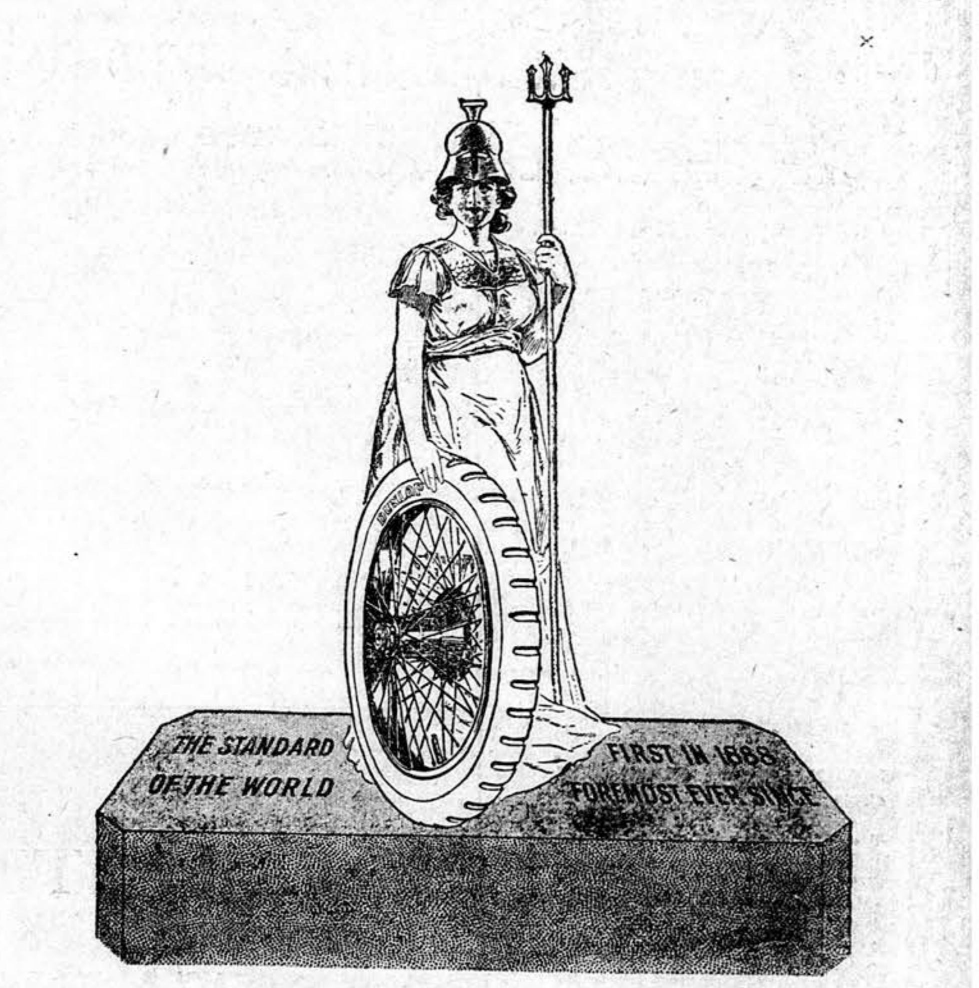
(WOLVERHAMPTON), LTD.,
CULWELL WORKS, WOLVERHAMPTON, ENG.
MAKERS OF

PUMPS & PUMPING MACHINERY,

FOR
STEAM, HAND, HORSE, BELT & ELECTRIC POWER.
MINING & IRRIGATION PUMPS A SPECIALITY.

FOR LIST No. 20.

CABLE: "EVANS," WOLVERHAMPTON.
CODES: OWN & A B C (5TH EDITION)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FIRST IN 1888 FOREMOST EVER SINCE

Brittania Rules the Waves
AND

DUNLOPS

Rule the Roads.

Dunlop Tyres are a product of expert British Workmanship, combined with the highest grade material, Dunlop Tyres by the test of experience have been shown the BEST FOR INDIA.

DUNLOP PNEUMATIC TYRE CO., LD.,

BOMBAY,	MADRAS,	CALCUTTA,
3 Wallace St.	188c Mount Rd.	3, Mangoe Lane.

THE ITALIAN STORES.

C. COLONNELLO SON & Co.,
105, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

GRUYERE, GORGONZOLA and PARMESAN CHEESE, the best obtainable.

PURE ITALIAN OLIVE OIL, unsurpassable for purity.

ITALIAN WHITE WINE VINEGAR, the produce of the grape only.

MACCARONI, VERMICELLI and SOUP PASTES, always in stock, consignments received by every Italian Steamer.

SOFTSHELL NUTS for DESSERT such as WALNUTS, ALMONDS, and HAZELNUTS.

HORS-D'OUVRE in glass jars and in tins of different varieties from the best Home Firms.

WINES and LIQUEURS, from the best Houses in France and in Italy.

SINGAPORE CANE CHAIRS, SETTIES, EASY CHAIRS, and TABLES of various patterns and designs always in stock.

Our famous GRIGNOLINO CLARET (pure grape Wine) at Rs. 12 per dozen bottles.

GRIMAULT & Co.'s ENERGICAL SYRUP

THE BEST NERVINE TONIC FOR BRAIN AND BODY.

IT is prescribed in cases of Nervous Exhaustion, Neurasthenia, Anæmia, Chlorosis to shorten convalescence, loss of manhood, etc.

SOLE AGENTS:

V. C. DASTUR & CO.,
PRINCESS STREET, BOMBAY.

ASK FOR

BATLIWALA'S AGUE MIXTURE AND PILLS.

They cure FEVER, AGUE, and INFLUENZA, and have been tested by the time.
Re. 1 each.

BATLIWALA'S TONIC PILLS

For pale people, is a valuable remedy in all cases of overwrought brain work, impotency, weakness, early stage of consumption, and indigestion, etc. etc. Re. 1-8ans.

BATLIWALA'S TOOTH-POWDER

Is scientifically mixed with "Mayaphal" and English antiseptic drugs. Ans 4, each.

BATLIWALA'S RING-WORM OINTMENT,

Cures ring-worm, Dhobies itch in a day. Ans 4. each.

By all the dealers or of

DR. H. L. BATLIWALA J.P.,
WORLI LABORATORY. Dadar, BOMBAY.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

The insertion of Advertisements in the "Bombay Gazette" is not guaranteed unless they are delivered at the office by 6 p.m. on the day preceding that on which they are to appear.

NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY.

TWO MOTOR DRIVERS and one MOTOR MECHANIC, are REQUIRED for service on the Kalka Simla Railway.

Candidates must be thoroughly competent, have had not less than three years' workshop experience of Motor repairs, and be not less than 25 years of age.

Total emoluments, including pay and overtime, about Rs. 200 a month.

One appointment will be filled at once and the two others about September or October next.

Applications with copies of certificates should be sent to the LOCO. SUPERINTENDENT, N.W.R., Lahore.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE NEZ.

DURING the hot steamy Weather, when your Glasses persist in falling of your nose a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense will be found a great boon.

They are self-adjusting.
There is nothing to break.
They are always Horizontal.
They are the acme of comfort and very strong.
No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting :—
Nickel, Rs. 3-8, Gold, Rs. 35.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT & COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF JEWELLERY.

On SATURDAY, the 27th instant, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will by order of Messrs. Tyebji Dayabhoy & Co., Solicitors, sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, on account of the parties concerned.—

1 very valuable pearl, emerald and diamond necklace, pearls about 110 chows.
4 very valuable pearl bangles.
3 diamond ear buttons.
1 pearl nose ring (chowkda) of 3 pearls.
2 pearl earrings.
The above will be on view 3 days before the sale.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES, at Kandawadi and Girgaum Back Road.

Under instructions from Messrs. Bhaishanker, Nanabhai, Girdherlal Harilal Mehta and Vallabhdas Shamji, the Trustees of the estate of the late Dayal Bhimjee, Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will on the undermentioned dates and hours, sell by Public Auction on the premises, the following very valuable properties.

On WEDNESDAY the 14th August, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), on the premises.

All that piece or parcel of pension and tax land or ground together with the messuage, tenements or buildings standing thereon, situate at Kandawadi in the Island and Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 372 square yards or thereabouts, and Registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 1717, New No. A—, 82 Old Survey No. 525, 525 and New Survey No. 2-7434, and assessed by the Municipality under D. Ward No. 906, Street No. 84, 86, 88, 90 and 92, and bounded on the east, west and north by the property belonging to the estate of Itchhalal Pranjiwandas, and on the south by the Kandawadi Street aforesaid, and which said premises are now in the occupation or possession of the vendors and their tenants.

On WEDNESDAY, the 21st August at 4-30 p. m. (S. T.), on the premises.

All that piece or parcel of pension and tax land together with the messuages, tenements or building standing thereon, situate at Girguam Back Road, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement five hundred and thirteen and thirty-three upon hundred square yards or thereabouts, and bearing Collector's Old No. 140, New No. 1214, Old Survey No. 6, and New Survey No. N-7410, and bounded on the east by the property of Hussonally Moola Akbaralli, on the west by common passage and property of Thacker Narandas Tulsidas, on the north by a common passage and the property of Tribhowandas Vurjiwandas, on the south by Girguam Back Road, together with half the portion in the common passage described above on the north and west by the said property, and the buildings whereon are assessed by the Municipality under D Ward 1618 (1), and Street No. 6, and which said premises are now in the occupation or possession of the vendors and their tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Bhaishanker, Kanga and Girdharlal, Solicitors to the Trustees or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 19th July, 1912.

BANK OF BOMBAY
SAVINGS BANK.

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms :—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.

Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance, not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application to the Bank.

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

WE SEND YOU FREE
A SAMPLE COPY OF

INDUSTRY.

A monthly Journal Handicrafts and Commerce containing useful and practical hints for preparing household necessities, starting of small mechanical industries etc. etc.

New features, including illustrations, are added in the second year.

Royal Ed. Rs. 2. People's Ed. Re. 1-3.

For Readers— Interesting Throughout.

For Advertisers— Absolutely sure medium.

For free sample copy and revised Adv. rates.
Please write to the MANAGER,
"INDUSTRY," Shambazar, Calcutta.

SPECIAL OFFER.

COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.— "Gazette Commercial" of the following sizes :—

9¼ inch by 4¼ inch...Rupee 1 per hundred*
9¼ inch by 4¼ inch...Annas 14 per „ *
If printed on flap there will be an additional charge of Rs. 3 per 1,000.
5 13-16 inch by 3⅜ inch, Rs. 2½ per thousand*
*If printed on flap Rs. 4 per thousand.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

THE MADRAS COAL COMPANY, LTD.

REGISTERED UNDER ACT VI OF 1882.

HEAD OFFICE 20, MOORE STREET, MADRAS.

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL Rs. 2,50,000.

DIVIDED into 25,000 Shares of Rs. 10 each.

BANKERS :
THE NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

SHARES NOW OFFERED FOR SALE.
Only a portion is now available for public.

Apply for particulars at once to :—
THE MANAGING AGENTS.

WANTED :—AGENTS, CANVASSERS and BROKERS, on salary and commission with future prospects in the permanent staff.

AMUSEMENTS.

3 STAR ATTRACTIONS 3
AT
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RESERVE FUND (in Government Paper)	Rs. 28,50,000

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PAID-UP CAPITAL	„ 30,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS	„ 17,500,000

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Vs.
E. J. Coelho and others .... Defendants.

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The above is on view.

J. S. MODY & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 19th July, 1912.

CRAWFORD & COMPANY,
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LONDON MARKET.

LONDON, JULY 17.] [BOMBAY, JULY 18.

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do. Rentes ...	92		1-4
3 1-2 do. Sterling Loan ...	91	unchgd	
1-2 do. Gov. Securities...	64 1-16		1-16
Bar Silver in London Spot ...	27 7-8	unchgd	
do. 2 months' hence...	28	unchgd	
Bar Silver in New York ...	60 5-8	1-8	
Exchange on London at Paris...	25·24 1-2	1-2	
do. do. at Berlin...	20·48	1-2	
do. do. New York...	4·87 1-2	unchgd	
Discount Bank of England Rate...	3	since	
do. Short London Bills	9th May		
3 months' sight...	3 1-16	1-16	
do. Indian Bank Bills 6 months' sight...	3 11-16	unchgd	
do. 3 months' Fine Trade Bills...	3 1-2	unchgd	
do. 6 months' Fine Trade Bills...	4 1-8	unchgd	
Interest day-to-day Loans ...	2 3-8	unchgd	
do. 7 day Market Loans...	2 5-8	unchgd	

Bar Gold per oz. ... 77-9 unchgd

Exchange on India 30 days' sight (Bank buying rate) 1 3 29-32 unchgd.

Closing Tone of Silver—Indian Buying.

Amount paid into the Bank of England about £250,000.

COUNCIL BILLS.

At the periodical Biddings for Council Bills on India to-day, for Rs. 50,00,000.

Rs. 17,20,000	were allotted	to Calcutta
" 22,90,000	"	to Bombay
" 4,50,000	"	to Madras
" 44,60,000		

Tenders on Calcutta, at 1s. 4 1-32d. (Min. Rate) received 53 per cent. above that rate in full.

Tenders on Bombay at 1s. 4 1-32d. (Min. Rate) received 53 per cent. above that rate in full.

Average rates of allotment, Calcutta and Bombay 16·03.

Telegraphic Transfers:—

Rs.	were allotted	to Calcutta.
" 3,00,000	"	to Bombay.
" 2,40,000	"	to Madras.
" 5,40,000		

Tenders on Calcutta at 1s. 4 1-16d. (Min. Rate) received 53 per cent. above that rate in full.

Tenders on Bombay at 1s. 4 1-16d. (Min. Rate) received 53 per cent. above that rate in full.

Average rates of allotment, Calcutta and Bombay 16·06.

Total amount of Bills sold during the week ending Tuesday evening, including last Public Sales, Rs. 50,90,000.

Amount to be allotted next week, Rs. 50,00,000.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL—

Spot	Quiet Firm
Futures	Quiet.
Manchester	Firm with a good demand.
Total Sales ...	7000 bales.
Sold on Speculation and for Export...	800 "
Imports ...	Nil
Mid-Americans ...	7·25+10
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown	10 7-16 unchgd

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

July.-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.
6·96	6·90	6·77
—01	—02	—03
Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.
6·71	6·66	6·65
—03	—04	—04
Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-Apr
6·65	6·65	6·66
—04	—04	—04

New York Noon call Oct 12·27 Jan. 12·33.
New Orleans 10 a.m. Oct 12·47 Jan. 12·51.
New York 11 a.m., Oct. 12·25 Jan. 12·31.

NEW YORK—

	Bales.
Day's Receipts at U. S. Ports ...	1,000
" Receipts at " last year ...	1,500
" Exports to Great Britain ...	......
" Exports to Continent ...	......
" Spot Cotton ...	12 45 unchgd

Futures—Month of Oct 12·25+03
Futures—Month of Dec. 12·30+01
{ Advanced on spinners reported to be bidding more freely and declined partially under realizing

NEW ORLEANS—

Spot cotton ...	13 unchgd.
Futures month of Oct ...	12·49+04
Futures month of Dec ...	12·50+05
Tone of Spot Cotton ...	Steady

Manchester, July 17.

Grey shirtings &c., &c.,	8 8 1-2
" " "	7 9 1-2
White " "	10 11 1-2
" nainsooks "	7 2 1-2

Ton of Dhooties and Shirtings:—Fair demand at firm rates

" " Cloth:—Firm, business checked by higher prices asked.

WHEAT.

Wheat White Delhi ... ... Nominal
Do. Months— ....
Do. Name of Ports— ......
Wheat White Karachi ... 36 3-4—1-8
Do. Months— ... July-Aug
Do. Name of Ports—London—Sellers
Wheat Red Karachi ... ... 36 3 8—1-4
Do Months—July-Aug
Do Name of Ports—London—Nominal
Tone—Quiet

SOUTH AUSTRALIAN.

South Australian ... ...
Do Month ... Unchanged

SEEDS.

RAPESEED—

Yellow Cawnpore per 416 lbs 85 p.c ex-ship. ... 53 1-2 unchgd
Do. Months— ... July-Aug
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp—Sellers
Yellow Gujarat, per 416 lbs. 85 p. c. ex-ship ... Nominal
Do. Months— ... .
Do. Name of Ports.— ... .
Brown Cawnpore ... 49—1-4
Do. Months—July-Aug.
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp—Sellers
Tone—Steady

LINSEED—

Bombay, per 416 lbs ex-ship 65 1-2—1-4
Do. Months—July-Aug.
Do. Name of Ports.—Antwerp—Value
Tone—Quiet.
Linseed Calcutta... ... ... 61—3
Do. Months—July-Aug.
Do Name of Port—London—Buyers—Quiet
Linseed Argentine—La Plata ... 57 1-4+1-4
Do. Months—July-Aug
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp—Sellers

COTTONSEED.—

Bombay Cottonseed Market ... £ 7 1-16—unchgd
July-Aug.—Hull—Sellers—Quiet.

MISCELLANEOUS.

COFFEE—

In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality). ... ... 14 3-8 unchgd

RUBBER—

Para Rubber ... ... 4 10—1-2d
July Aug.—Sellers
Quiet

METALS—

Copper Braziers ... £ 87 unchgd
Yellow Metal ... £ 7 3-8 unchgd
Standard Copper G M B ... £ 75 1-2+3-8
English best selected copper... £ 80 unchgd

FREIGHTS—

Coals:—Cardiff to Bombay Canals...12s 6d

BEEF & MUTTON TALLOW—

Finest Australian Beef Tallow ... 36-9 d
" " Mutton Tallow ... 36 9
General Tone of Tallow Auction—Dull.

SUGAR—

German Granulated Sugar C & F India (Double bags) ... 17—3 d—Nominal
Do. Months of Shipment...July-Aug
Tone—Quieter—Still nothing doing
Hungarian Crystals Sugar C & F India ... ... Neglected
Do Months of Shipments ... .
German Beet-root 88 p.c. ... 13 3 4—7d 10 8 1-2 3 1-2 d Oct-Dec
Months of Shipments Aug—Sellers
Tone—Irregular but closing flat
E A R & Similar Crystal C & F India ... ... 18 3 4—2 1-4 d
Months of Shipments ... July-Aug Sellers
Tone—Offered at less money but without business
Mauritius Crystals C & F Calcutta and Bombay ... Nominal
Month of Shipments ... .

JAVA SUGAR.

Raw Java Nos. 16×18 C and F Calcutta—
Do. 11 3—Aug—Value.
Do. 11 4 1-2—July—Value.
Do. 11 3—Sept.-Dec.—Value
Raw Java C and F Bombay and Karachi—
Do. 11 4 1-2—Aug.—Value.
Do. 11 6—July—Value
Do. 11 4 1-2—Sept.-Dec.—Value
Fine White Java C & F Calcutta—
Do. 12 10 1-2—Aug.—Value
Do. 12 10 1-2—July—Value.
Do. 12 10 1-2—Sept.-Dec.—Value.
Fine White Java C and F Bombay and Karachi—
Do. 13—Aug.—Value.
Do. 13—July—Value.
Do. 13—Sept.-Dec.—Value
Tone—Firm but without activity.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

THURSDAY EVENING.] [18TH JULY, 1912.

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER FROM BOMBAY BY RAIL on 16th July, 1912.

By	Bars	Ounces.
G. I. P. Railway.........	14	16,848
B. B. and C. I. Railway...	20	23,729

FINANCIAL.

EXCHANGE:—

Council Bills went at last week's rates but the percentage was 53 against 35 last week. There is no change in the amount to be offered next week. The market opened steady and unchanged at 1s. 4 1-32d. T. T. and Demand. The enquiry for Bank remittance has been small, and Private Bills are still scarce, the rate for this month being unchanged at 1s. 4 7-32d. Far Eastern rates are rather steadier.

We quote:—

T. T. on London	...1s. 4 1-32d.
Demand Draft	...1s. 4 1-32d.
Credits 3 months' sight	...1s. 4 7-32d.
Do. do forward	...1s. 4 1-4d. Aug.
Do. do Francs	...170 1-2
Do. do Marks	...133 3-4
Hongkong 60 days' sight	...147
Shanghai "	.. 200
Japan "	...150 1-4

GOVERNMENT PAPER:—

The market opened steady at 95 7-8 for Cash and 95 3-4 for the Settlement. During the day rates firmed up, and a fair business has been done for the settlement, prices closing as under.

We quote:—

Cash ...	...	Rs. 96 0 0
Settlement	...	" 95 14 0

BULLION:—

The London market for Bar Silver closed unchanged at 27 7-8 for ready, and 28 for delivery in two months. New York was 1-8 up at 60 5-8. There was little change in the local market this morning on opening the ready rate being 70 1-2 exduty, while the Settlement rates were unchanged. A small business has been done and closing rates for ready and forward are as under the market being quiet. Bar gold is steady.

We quote:—

English Bar Gold ...	Rs. 23 15 9
Australian "	" 23 15 9
Sovereigns "	" 15 0 0
Silver (ex duty)	
Ready ...	" 70 8 0
1st Settlement	" 70 8 0
2nd Settlement	" 70 11 0
Silver (cum duty)	
Ready ...	" 79 14 0
1st Settlement	" 79 14 0
2nd Settlement	" 80 1 0

COTTON.

MARKET REPORT:—

The American markets advise a small advance, while Liverpool closed rather easier after touching 7·00 for July-August. A private telegram gives Miss Giles's estimate of the crop condition up to 15th July as 80-4, against her estimate of 81-9 for 25th June. Weather reports from America show no important change. The local market opened quiet and unchanged, the rate for good Broach being Rs. 314. The market has remained quiet during the day with only a small business doing in "suttas." At Colaba good Broach was done at Rs. 313, and at the close rates are unchanged at our quotations.

Ready cotton continues steady, but the enquiry is only moderate, and chiefly from mills.

QUOTATIONS:—

NEW CROP.

Fine M. G. Broach ...	Rs.	322	March
Good M. G. Broach ...	Rs.	313	Mar.
Fine M.G. Wardha-Hingunghat	"	309	Jan.
Fine M. G. Nagpur ...	"	306	"
Fine M.G. Dhamangaon Pulgaon	"	300	"
F. M. G. Khamgaon-Akola...	"	297-8	"
Fine M. G. Khandeish	"	284	"
F. G. M. G. Khandeish	"	274	"
Fine M. G. Bengal ...	"	280-1	"
Fine M. G. Bengal	"	286	Dec.
" " "	"	293	Nov.
F. G. H. G. Bengals	"	264	Jan.

OLD CROP.

Good Saw Ginned Dharwar	"	299	July-Aug
Good H. G. Westerns	"	268-9	"
Good M. G. Westerns	"	280	"

LIVERPOOL OPENER.—

The Liverpool opener was not received up to 7 p.m.

SEEDS AND WHEAT.

LINSEED:—

The market is again easier.

We quote:—

Ready	Rs. 11 2 0 B.T.
September	" 11 13 6 B.T.
Apl-May 1913	" 10 13 6 "

RAPESEED:—Steady.

We Quote:—

Brown Delhi Apl-May 1913	Rs. 8 5 0 B.T.
Brown Cawnpore ready	" 8 2 0 B.T.
Yellow " "	" 8 15 0 "

GINGELLYSEED:—

Tone—Steady.

Bold White 85 p.c. ... Rs. 56 0 0 D J

POPPYSEED:—

Tone—Steady. We quote:—

Ready	Rs 13 2 0 B. T.
Forward	" 13 13 0 B. T.

CASTORSEED:—

Tone—Steady. We quote:—

Ready ... Rs. 37 8 0

COTTONSEED:—

Tone—Steady. We quote:—

Ready. ... Rs. 27 8 0

GROUNDNUTS:—

Tone—Steady.

We quote:—

Jan.-Feb. ... Rs. 48 0 0

MOWRASEED:—

Tone—Firm. We quote:—

Ready ... Rs. 7 15 0 R. T.

WHEAT:—

The market is quiet.

We quote:—

White Pissi ready 85 p.c.	Rs. 5 4 0 R. T.
" Delhi Aug-Sept ...	" 5 7 6 "
" " May 1913 ...	" 5 8 6 "

SHARES.

BANKS.

Bank of Bombay	1,765
Bank of India	65
Eastern Bank	88
Indian Specie	64 C D

MILLS.

David	452 1-2
Kohinoor	775
Manockji Petit	2,700
New Great Eastern	242 1-2
Standard	1,350
Swadeshi Mills	1,535

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bombay E. S. & T. C. Ordinary	172 1-2
Bombay E. S. & T. C. Preference...	190
Shivrajpur Mining Syndicate	22 1-2

RAILWAY.

Tapti Valley	542 1-2

DAY'S RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of produce into Bombay, during the 24 hours ended at 6 p.m., yesterday:—

Cotton	1,064	bales.
Wheat	26,145	cwts.
Linseed	8,793	"
Rapeseed	3,721	"
Gingellyseed	41	"
Poppyseed	1,522	"
Groundnuts	338	"
Castorseed	6,423	"
Rice	2,641	"
Myrabollams	666	"
Cottonseed	1,783	"
Mowraseed	1,371	"
Gram	4,984	"
Joowar	433	"
Maize	Nil	"
Barley	3,108	"

CRAWFORD MARKET.

Daily List of Current Prices.

MUTTON, 1st SORT.

Mutton Gramfed from As. 6 to As. 8 per lb.
Saddle, Leg As., Shoulder } From As. 3 to As. 4 per lb.
Liver As. 3 each.
Kidney from As. 8 to As. 9 per doz.
Tongue (large) As. 10 to As. 12 per doz.

MUTTON, 2nd SORT.

Saddle As. 3-1-2 per lb.
Leg As. 3-1-2 per lb.
Shoulder As. 3 per lb.
Liver As. 2½ each.
Kidney As. 8 per doz.
Tongue (small) As. 10 per doz.

VEAL.

Hind Quarter As. 4 per lb.
Fore Quarter As. 3 per lb.

BEEF.

Beef Buffalo 1st sort As. 3 per lb.
Do. 2nd sort from As. 2 to As. 2 1-2 per lb.
Beefsteak (underpart) from As. 4 to As. 5 per lb.
Soup Meat from As. 1 1-4 to As. 1 1-2 per lb.
Brisket from As. 2 to As. 3 per lb.
Round from As. 2 to As. 3 per lb.
Hump from As. 10 to Rs. 1 1-4 each.
Sirloin from As. 3 to As. 4 per lb.
Tongue from As. 3 to As. 4 each.
Oxtail from As. 2 to As. 4 each.
Liver As. 1½ per lb.
Kidney from As. 1 to As. 1 1-2 each.

FISH.

Pomfret from Rs. 1 1-4 to Rs. 2 per pair.
Pomfret (black) Rs. 3 per pair.
Gholl from Rs. 7 to Rs. 10 each.
Surmaye (large) nil.
Surmaye (small) nil.
Salmon (large) Rs. 8 each.
Salmon (small) from Rs. 1 1-4 to Rs. 4 each.
Prawns (small) from As. 2 to As. 4 per doz.
Oysters from As. 2 to As. 4 per doz.
Mullet (large) from As. 5 to Rs. 2 each.
Mullet (small) from As. 12 to Rs. 4 per doz.
Lobsters from As. 2 to As. 3 each.
Crabs pies 6 to pies 9.

POULTRY AND GAME.

Fowls (large) from As. 12 to Re. 1 each.
Chickens from As. 5 to As. 7 each.
Duck (large) Rs. 1 1-4 each.
Duck (small) from As. 14 to Re. 1 each.
Turkey (Cock) from Rs. 8 to Rs. 10 each.
Turkey (Hen) from Rs. 4 to Rs. 5 each.
Pigeons from As. 8 to As. 10 per pair.
Rabbits from As. 12 to Re. 1 each.

FRUITS.

Oranges from As. 12 to Rs. 2 per doz.
Plantains (Red) from As. 6 to As. 10 per doz.
Plantains (Yellow) from As. 4 to As. 6 per doz.
Plantains (Table) from As. 2 to As. 3 per doz.
Plantains (Green) from As. 1 1-2 to As. 2 per doz.
Australian Apples from As. 12 to Rs. 2 per doz.
Grapes from As. 6 to As. 8 per seer.
Mangoes (Common) from Re 1¼ to Rs. 1 1-2 per doz
do. (Madras) Rs. 2 to Rs. 3 per doz.
do. (Affose) nil.
do. (Nilam) from Rs. 2 to Rs. 4 per doz.

Sugar from As. 1 1-2 to As. 2 per seer.
Sago As. 2 per seer.
Ghee from As. 7 to As. 9 per seer.
Butter from As. 12 to Rs. 1 1-2 per lb.
Eggs pies 6 each.
Coffee (French) from As. 12 to As. 14 per tin.
Dall (Toor) from As. 1 1-2 to As. 2 per seer.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender, Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

COBBE—July 11, at Simla, the wife of Colonel A S Cobbe, 32nd Sikh Pioneers, of a daughter.

STUBBS—July 14, at Rockcliff, Mussoorie, the wife of Lawrence M. Stubbs, I. C. S. of a son.

DEATH.

REHILL—July 6, at the Crags, Mussoorie, the dearly beloved wife of Doctor J. Rehill, late Civil Surgeon, Montgomery, and one time Superintendent of the Lahore Central Jail.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

English mail steamer due at 4 a.m.
Harwood League Football, Royal Warwicks vs. Byculla Mechanics Institute, Cooperage.
America-India Cinematograph, three shows nightly.
Excelsior Cinematograph, Novelty Theatre. 7 to 8-30 and 10 to 11-30 p.m.

Maxim: "Attend carefully to the details of your business."

ENGLISH MAILS.

DEPARTURE.

The P. and O. Co's mail steamer s.s. "India" leaves Bombay harbour at 2-39 p.m. to-morrow.

RAILWAY TIME TABLE.

The following are the hours of arrival and departure of the principal Mail trains and Express trains at and from Victoria Terminus and Colaba daily. Standard Time is given in all cases:—

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

	Arr.	Dep.
Punjab Mail	12-35	19-15
Calcutta Mail (via Jubbulpur)	13-20	21-15
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur)	7-15	13-0
Madras Mail	6-0	22-0
Poona Mail	11-5	14-45
Delhi Express (3rd and inter. class)	6-45	7-30
Poona Express	19-30	8-0
Manmad Express	12-20	14-30

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

	Arr.	Dep.
Northern Express	8-55	21-30
Guzerat Mail	8-25	21-50
Third Class Express	6-45	19-52

STRING BAND AT THE YACHT CLUB.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Col. T. W. Bonner, V. D., and Officers, the string band of the 1st Battn., G. I. P. Ry. Volunteers, will play the following programme of music, commencing at 6-15 p.m., to-day:—

March.........The Children of the Regiment ....J. Fucik
Overture......Esmeralda ....Hermann
Valse ....The Wedding Dance ....Lincke
Fantasie Mosaique ......Ballet de Coppelia ....Delibes
{ a Idyll ....The Glow-worm ....Lincke
{ b Czardas No. 2 ....Michiels
Selection.....The Spring Maid ....Reinhardt
German Patrol .... Die Wacht Parade Kommt ....Eilenberg

THEFT OF AN IDOL.—Drupatibai, custodian of the Mahadu temple at Dharavi, has reported to the police the theft of a silver idol valued at Rs. 96 from the temple.

BOMBAY Y. M. C. A.—Dr. N. Macnicol of Poona, the well-known educationist and scholar, will deliver a lecture this evening at 9 p. m. in the hall of the Central Branch on "The Bible as Literature." Admission free.

A FATAL ACCIDENT.—Guffoor Rajub, a Mahomedan labourer employed in a timber godown at Pydhownie, was at work yesterday, near a stack of timber when a portion of the timber suddenly collapsed and fell on him, killing him on the spot. The collapse of the timber was said to be due to heavy rain.

MASONIC REGALIA.—Messrs. Leach and Webority appear to make a distinctly interesting show in their shop windows week by week, and this week have on show regalia for every constitution and degree of the Craft including Royal Arch Mark, Royal Arc Mariner, Secret Monitor, Rose Croix and Knight Templer (Royal and Select Masters) together with a very interesting collection of jewels such as Founders, Past Masters and for different degrees. Even from among those who are not conversant with the principles of Freemasonry this interesting display must attract many.

THE STUDENTS' BROTHERHOOD.—Under the auspices of the Students' Brotherhood, the Rev N. Macnicol, M. A., of Poona, will deliver a public address to-morrow at 6-15 p. m., (S. T.) in the hall of the Prarthana Mandir, Girgaon, on "Some aspects of the earlier Indian Theism," when Professor B. G. Welinker, M.A., LL.B., will preside. Members are earnestly requested to attend, front seats being reserved for them. The usual monthly conversational meeting of the Brotherhood will be held at the headquarters of the Brotherhood at Girgaon, to-day between the hours of 5-30 to 7-30 p. m. (S. T.). The senior class of the Students' Brotherhood will meet on Sunday the 21st instant at 9 a.m., (S. T.), in the hall of the Prarthana Mandir, Girgaon, when Professor P. A. Wadia M.A., will conduct the class and will expound some aspects of the French Revolution. The junior class of the Brotherhood will meet at 9.a.m., (S. T.) in the hall of the Aryan Education Society's schools, Girgaon, on Sunday the 21st inst. and will be conducted by Mr. K. J. Dubash, B.A., LL.B.

SUN, MOON AND TIDES.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Mean Time; depth of water is at Prince's Dock sill:—

	HIGH WATER.		LOW WATER.	
Day of Month.	Bombay Mean Time.	Depth on Sill.	Bombay Mean Time.	Depth on Sill.
July	h m	ft. in.	h m	ft. in.
19	m 2 35	27 2	m 8 23	16 10
	3 3 a	28 8	9 21 a	16 11
20	m 3 31	26 6	m 9 15	18 3
	3 48 a	27 7	10 13 a	17 1
21	m 4 34	25 11	m 10 17	19 8
	4 35 a	26 5	11 10 a	17 5
22	m 5 47	25 5	m 11 33	20 10
	5 25 a	25 4		

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time, during the ensuing week:—

July 19 (Friday)	6h 11m	7h 19m
" 20 (Saturday)	6h 12m	7h 19m
" 21 (Sunday)	6h 12m	7h 19m
" 22 (Monday)	6h 12m	7h 18m

PHASES OF THE MOON.—New Moon, July 14th, 5h. 43-2m. p.m.; First Quarter, 21st, 10h. 48-4m. a.m., Full Moon, 29th, 9h, 58-2m. a.m. Last Quarter, Aug. 6th, 9h. 47-6m. a.m.

LOBSTERS don't keep green when they get into hot water, nor do faces keep fresh and clear in the tropics. What gives the complexion the bloom of freshness is Aubry Sisters' Famous Beautifier, the pet of the Americans. By cleansing the pores and feeding the tissues, it renders the skin as soft, smooth and velvety as that of a new-born infant. It is not a shiny powder nor a greasy cream, and its presence defies detection. Guaranteed harmless.—MADON, SONS & Co., Crawford Market, Bombay.

THE WEATHER.

Monsoon Prospects in the Gangetic Plain.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 18.

The monsoon has weakened in the upper parts of the Gangetic plain, strengthened in the Central parts of the country. The slight disturbance in the Bay seems to be dissipating gradually. The rainfall has been nearly general in the West Coast of the Peninsula and the Central Province; fairly general in Mysore and Hyderabad; local in Gujarat, Rajputana, Sind Baluchistan, Kashmir east and north, the Punjab Orissa and Bengal; fairly general in Assam, and general in Lower Burma. There have also been a few falls in the United Provinces and Upper Burma.

Karwar and Calicut, each report one and a half inches of rain; Mercara, two; Mangalore, Trivandrum, Nizamabad, Gulbarga, Bangalore, Jagdalpore and Chanda, each one: Pendra, Pachmarhi and Khandwa, each one and a half; Nagpur, four; Srinagar, one; Ludhiana, three; Ambala, two; Sirsa and Jhansi, each one; Bharaich, two; Jalpaiguri, and Darjeeling, each one; Cheerapunji, three; Shillong, two; Bhamo, four; Kyaukpyu, five; Akyab and Victoria Point, each one.

The temperature is locally high in Kashmir, the United Provinces and Central Provinces and low in Central Punjab.

Forecast: No large change.

DELHI, JULY 18.

Heavy rain fell last night and is still pouring down this morning.

WEATHER AT SEA.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer "Bankura," Captain T. P. Babb, which arrived in harbour yesterday from Greenock, reports having experienced fine weather to the Gulf of Aden and thence strong monsoon to Bombay.

The Japan Line steamer "Colombo Maru," Captain J. Kamshita, which arrived here on Wedenesday evening, from Kobe, met with heavy monsoon with high sea and rain.

RAINFALL STATISTICS.

IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla	Esplanade	Fort	Colaba
	In Cts	In Cts	In Cts	In Cts
Previously registered	16·58	17·32	18·14	17·25
Thursday, 18th July.........	1·40	1·69	1·34	0·86
Total	17·98	19·01	19·48	18·11
Same date last year.........	24·59	24·06	24·02	23·14

KEMP & CO., LD., CUMBALLA HILL, JULY 18.

Rainfall up to 8 a. m.

Station.	Last 24 hours.	Total to date.	Corpdg. Total 1910.	Corpdg. Total, 1911.
	In. cts.	In. cts.	In. cts.	In. cts.
Cumballa Hill...	1·54	19·64	29·29	21·60

BOOT FACTORY AT SION.

Registered Rainfall.

24 hours ending 8 a. m. of the 18th July.		Total up-to-date.	
In.	Cts.	In.	Cts.
1	9	23	98

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

The following is the list of total rainfall gauge during the week ending 13th July, 1912:—

	In.	cts.		In.	cts.
Bandra	18	69	Nardana	6	10
Panjoo	18	51	Surat	16	44
Vaiturni	23	17	Kim	10	65
Palghar	22	69	Kosumba	9	34
Gholvad	23	62	Rajpardi	12	7
Daman	20	37	Broach	15	18
Bulsar	22	79	Malsar	4	8
Naosari	16	85	Dabhoi	7	44
Bardoli	16	94	Baroda	10	49
Nandarbar	5	16			

AHMEDABAD DIVISION.

	In.	cts.		In.	cts.
Mehmadabad	3	74	Limkhera	6	52
Ahmedabad	5	85	Dohad	4	60
Viramgam	4	23	Amargarh	8	10
Patri	4	76	Rutlam	3	23
Gwalior	5	52	Nagda	4	30
Godhra	7	20			

KOTAH DIVISION.

Weekly return of rainfall commencing from 8-30 a.m. Saturday the 7th July to 8-30 a.m. Saturday the 13th July, 1912:—

	In.	cts.		In.	cts
Alot	1	85	Gangapur	8	18
Pachpahar	2	18	Hindaun City	5	49
Kotah	4	98	Bayana	3	45
Indargarh	6	40	Bharatpur	3	65

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER AND CROP REPORTS, 18TH JULY.

Amritsar.—Cloudy, but no rain. Sufficient rain fallen generally. Cotton plants flourishing. Food-grains sowing has made fair progress.

Hansi.—Seasonable. Cotton Crop making slow progress.

Mooltan.—Cloudy, but no rain. Rain much needed generally. Cotton crop estimate 12 annas. Food-grains doing well.

Delhi.—Looks like rain. Food-grains sowing has made fair progress.

Agra.—Cloudy, but no rain. Cotton sowing making good progress.

Cawnpore.—Sufficient rain fallen generally for agricultural purposes. Cotton crop accounts satisfactory.

Beawar.—Looks like rain. Cotton sowing making good progress.

Amraoti.—Showery. Cotton plants flourishing.

Khamgaon.—Looks like rain. More rain wanted generally. Cotton plants flourishing. Cotton crop prospects improving. Food-grains showing backward.

Dhulia.—Looks like rain. Cotton plants doing well. More rain wanted generally for all crops. Gingelly sowing completed. Gingelly requires rain.

Jalgaon.—Looks like rain. Rain general over districts. Rain much needed generally. Cotton crop making good progress.

Broach.—Sometimes Looks like rain. Showery. Continues cloudy. Break needed generally. Cotton plants flourishing and healthy. Cotton plants look well, but fine weather wanted for weeding.

Viramgam.—Has every appearance of a continued fall. Rain general over district. Sufficient rain fallen generally.

Bhavnagar.—Looks like rain. Rain general over district.

Barsi.—Continues cloudy. More rain wanted generally.

Hubli.—Cloudy, but no rain. Sufficient rain fallen generally to enable agricultural operations getting a fair start.

Bellary.—Continues cloudy with slight drizzle. Cotton sowing not commenced owing to absence of rain.

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Thursday, the 18th July, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Fairly general rain has fallen in the east Punjab; Ambala has had 2·45" and Sirsa 0·90." Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. Humidity is normal or in excess. Maximum temperature is in defect at Lahore and Sirsa; the minimum is also below normal at Sirsa.

The United Provinces.—Jhansi records 1·23" of rain. Skies are heavily clouded at Jhansi and Allahabad and lightly to moderately clouded elsewhere. The moisture in the air is either equal to or below the average. Day temperature is in excess.

Sind and Rajputana.—Jaipur records 0·33" of rain and Bikaner 0·14". Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. Humidity is normal Maximum temperature is in excess in upper Sind and at Ajmer; the minimum is also in excess at Ajmer.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Fairly general rain has fallen in Kathiawar and local rain in Gujarat; Bhuj has had 0·54", Rajkot 0·80", Bhavnagar Para 0·16" and Surat 0·28". Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. The air contains the usual amount of moisture. Temperature is nearly normal.

The Central Provinces.—Nearly general rain has fallen; Saugor has had 0·14," Khandwa 1·41," Akola 0·26", Amraoti 0·42", Nagpur 4·21" Raipur 0·23" and Chanda 1·18". Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. Humidity is normal. Maximum temperature is generally in excess.

CURRENT INDIAN NEWS.

Cattle disease is on the increase, so the report goes, in Khulna, Burdwan and Bankura.

It is stated that a moderate use of pure cognac has been found an effective preventive against dengue fever.

About 5,000 people left Howrah Station for Serampore to witness the Hindu car festival there, on Tuesday.

It may be taken as settled that the constitution and terms of reference of the Commission on Public Services in India will be announced during the Indian Budget Debate in Parliament on the 30th instant.

There are apparently no lack now of Afghan Generals in the Khost Valley, the "Pioneer" remarks. Two of these we heard of some time ago as conducting the original operations in the most tardy fashion and now a third, Janbaz Khan, has been sent.

The business to be brought before the United Provinces Legislative Council at the meeting to be held at Allahabad on Thursday, the 1st of August, will include the report of the Select Committee on the Village Sanitation Amendment Bill and the U. P. Food and Drugs Bill.

At the meeting of the Calcutta Corporation this afternoon, the Hon. Mr. J. G. Apcar will ask what was the total sum paid in fees to Commissioners on account of attendance in committees from 1st April, 1900, to 31st March, 1908, and from April, 1908 to 31st March, 1912.

The East Indian and Bengal-Nagpur Railways have jointly shown the other railways in India how to cope with an enormous pilgrim traffic. To have no untoward incident during a fortnight's rush of no less than forty to fifty thousand pilgrims is no mean achievement.

During the last cold season, an extensive trial was given to bulbous plants from Europe at the Lucknow Government gardens. The results were eminently satisfactory. Hyacinths, Narcissus, Irish and many other plants bloomed to perfection. Tulip's were a failure, as the flowers were small and ill-formed.

Efforts are being made by the Superintendent of the Government Horticultural Gardens at Lucknow to introduce as many new and improved varieties of all kinds of fruit trees as possible into the gardens. The collection of oranges and lemons is a very representative one. New varieties of peaches were also imported last year.

There is one department of the Calcutta Corporation, says the "Englishman", which seems to have a holiday during the rains and that is the one concerned with watering the roads. The men entrusted with the work depend upon rain doing the needful and when it does not rain for two or three days at a stretch the condition of the roads is deplorable.

The zemindars of Goalpara have passed resolutions that Goalpara and Sylhet should each be allowed to return one representative to the Imperial Council alternately and that each district should be allowed to return one representative to the Assam Legislative Council. Goalpara and Sylhet are to form the electorate, all having the franchise being entitled to vote for candidates of both districts.

During the week ended July 9th 2,155 chest of opium were imported into Bombay from Indore compared with 6,982 1-2 chests in the corresponding week of last year. There was no importation from Ahmedabad compared with 1,015 in the corresponding week last year. Two hundred and forty-five chests were removed from the Government warehouse for shipment to China.

The judicial branch of the I. C. S. is to be congratulated, says the "Pioneer," on the criticisms which are pouring in upon it. A service which receives criticism and can profit by it is not past praying for. It will be braced by the strictures of its critics and undismayed by the gloomy forebodings of those who would entirely replace it by recruits from the Bar in England and India. But to hold his own the Civilian Judge must be so qualified that it will be impossible to decry his services.

A third Archdeaconry has been created in the Diocese of London, and is to comprise the Rural Deanery of Hampstead and the adjoining Deaneries. The Bishop of London has appointed the Rev. Brook Deedes, Vicar of Hampstead since 1900, to be the first Archdeacon. The new Archdeacon served in India for twenty years, for about six of which he was Domestic Chaplain to the Right Rev. Bishop Johnsen, then Metropolitan. He was Archdeacon of Lucknow from 1893 to 1897. and was appointed a Fellow of Allahabad University in 1894.

The medical authorities' decision, says the "Englishman," with regard to what is believed to be dengue fever brings to mind a very much neglected menace to public health, which unquestionably has something to do with cholera mortality. This is the "manufacturing" of mineral waters by native paniwallahs, who for some years, have made a practice of obtaining the bottles and labels of respectable firms and filling the former with acidulated water. Needless to say the bottles are never cleansed, and on a recent occasion a paniwallah was caught filling his bottles with dock water at Kidderpore. Wholesale prosecution is the remedy, and it is time the remedy was applied.

A well-known Calcutta sportsman had a remarkable adventure in the Sunderbans last week, the "Empire" reports. He was out after deer, which by the way were very plantiful and could be heard barking all round him. Suddenly his ear was caught by a loud squealing and proceeding in the direction from where it came he found himself suddenly in a large clearing at the other end of which stood a deer at bay. He instantly fired at and killed it, and then his attention was attracted to another object—a young deer with a huge python curled round it, and busily engaged in crushing it to death. The sportsman walked up to the pair and endeavoured to find the head of the snake, but failed. At last borrowing a "dao" from one of his shikaris he attacked the python at what seemed to be the thinnest part of its body and which almost immediately proved to be its tail. Finding itself disturbed in its ghastly business, the brute unwound itself at once and was gliding off when it was despatched by a shot which blew its head away. After making sure that the snake was dead the sportsman turned to look for the fawn, but found that it had disappeared! Evidently it had been more frightened than hurt by its terrible experience. The python measured eleven feet and had probably only just attached the fawn when our correspondent came upon the scene. Further, it must have struck its prey awkwardly, as pythons usually break the necks of their victims before crushing them and swallowing them wholesale.

WHEN Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, in 1884, was made Chief Secretary for Ireland, a saying went the rounds that he had been sent to Dublin by Mr. Gladstone to govern Ireland with Scotch jokes. This jest was universally attributed to Mr. T. M. Healy, but when it had got thoroughly established the fact was disclosed that it had come from a London journalist, who, in order to ensure the widest possible currency for his little jest, fathered it on the most famous wit of the Irish party. The journalist in question was Alfred Kinnear, who has just died at Plymouth, aged 71. For many years Mr. Kinnear was connected with the Central News Agency. He was known to everybody in the Lobby, and had a place among the earlier practitioners of personal journalism by reason of an immensely long series of Parliamentary portraits contributed week by week to the *Echo*.

MOTHERS
Preserve Baby's Skin

Cuticura SOAP

With
CUTICURA
Soap and Ointment

A lifetime of disfigurement and suffering often results from the neglect, in infancy or childhood, of simple skin affections. In the prevention and treatment of minor eruptions and in the promotion of permanent skin and hair health, Cuticura Soap and Cuticura Ointment are absolutely unrivaled.

Although Cuticura Soap and Ointment are sold throughout India, a liberal sample of each, with 32-p. booklet on skin and hair, will be sent post-free by Muller, Maclean & Co., Calcutta or Bombay, or Newbery, 27, Charterhouse Sq., London.

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:: Their Majesties' Jeweller and Silversmith. ::

Illustrations and prices sent post free by return mail for any requirements in Jewellery, Gold, Silver, Leather Goods, Dressing Bags, Hand Bags, Watches, Clocks, Luncheon Cases, &c.

FINEST QUALITY.

VICKERY'S well-known and reliable Wrist Watches for Travelling, Motoring, Hunting, Golfing, &c., &c.

FOR GENTLEMEN:
Gold Watches ... ... Rs. 78.12 82.8
Silver " Rs. 16.14 20.10 35.10 39.2
FOR LADIES:
Gold Watches ... ... Rs. 36.6 50.10 67.8
Silver " ... ... Rs. 15.12 19.2
TRAVELLING REQUISITES OF ALL KINDS.

A Swollen Knee

is about as painful and inconvenient as anything you would find in a day's journey. And it is dangerous—a swollen knee leads to permanent lameness. Read what A. C. Lehman, of Waynesboro, Pa, says: "I have been the victim of a large swelling on the knee for two years. Doctors and embrocation failed to relieve. After receiving treatment from four physicians of our city without relief, I tried Little's Oriental Balm and after a short use of this remedy was completely cured."

Little's Oriental Balm is the quickest relief and most efficient remedy for all external ills—sprains, bruises, neuralgia, rheumatic pains.

Sold at Re 1 per bottle. Of all Chemists and Medicine Vendors throughout India.

ICILMA
HAIR POWDER
NEW DRY SHAMPOO.
To cleanse the hair quickly and easily sprinkle half a packet lightly over the hair and scalp. Brush out thoroughly with a stiff brush in five minutes time. This freshens, softens, cleanses and brightens the hair. No wetting—no trouble—no danger.
Of all good Chemists and Stores.
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NEW LIFE FOR WEAK PEOPLE.
PROF. JAMES'
ELECTRO-TONIC PEARLS.
POSITIVELY CURE.
All Nervous Diseases, Sleeplessness, Failing Memory &c., and restore Brain Fag, Incapacity for Study or Business, General Debility Premature Decay, Exhausted Vitality, the result of overwork and dissipation. They are a great

PROF. JAMES ELECTRO-TONIC PEARLS
FOR HEALTH STRENGTH ENERGY

NERVE TONIC AND BLOOD BUILDRE
and will bring back the pink glow of health to pale cheeks.

Constitute sustaining and life-giving elements (Lecithin, the delicate grey substance of the brain and nerve centres) of special value to Professional and Literary men, Clergymen, Tutors, Students, Lawyers, Clerks, Sportsmen, Athletes, Business men, and all engaged in mental occupations.

Their marvellous curative effects are manifested from the first day of their administration by a remarkable increase of Nerve and Intellectual Power with a feeling of courage, strength, and comfort. Digestion is invigorated, appetite increases wonderfully, bowels become regular, countenance clear and ruddy, the eyes bright, sight improved, the step and gait again elastic and determined the temper cheerful, the brain again active, memory tenacious, bodily nourishment increased and energy restored.

Rs. 2-0-0 per bottle of 40 Pills. 3 bottles Rs. 5-8-0 V. P. Extra.

SELECTIONS FROM UNSOLICITED TESTIMONIALS.

R. J. Mewend, Traffic Overseer, Madras Harbour Trusts, writes that:—I have already tried Prof. James' Electro-Tonic Pearls and find them very efficacious. Please send three bottles more by V. P. P.

R. J. Macvicar, Shaw, Palladam, 12-7-11 writes that:—Those pills that I got from you have done me so much good, that a friend has asked me to get him a couple of bottles. So please send me by V.P. Post 2 more Bottles of Prof. James' Electro-Tonic Pearls.

THE ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG & CHEMICAL CO.
No. 155, Market, Jumma Musjid, Bombay.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The steamer Heim, 758 tons, Captain A. Erickson, arrived in habour yesterday from Bangkok with a cargo of timber.

The German East Africa Line steamer Kanzler. 2975 tons, Captain F. Schapp, arrived in harbour yesterday from Durban, via Zanzibar etc., with a general cargo 8 cabin and 185 deck passengers.

The steamer Tremorvah, 2322 tons, Captain W. Michell, sailed yesterday for Port-said via Karachi with a general cargo.

The steamer Dunrobin, 2319 tons, Captain W. E. Carr, sailed yesterday for Calcutta with ballast.

The Hansa Line steamer Weissenfels, 2437 tons, Captain J. Betten, will sail to-day for Hamburg, with a general cargo.

The B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Bankura, 1905 tons, Captain T. P. Babb, arrived in harbour yesterday from Greenock with a cargo of coal.

The steamer Lindenhall, 2575 tons, Captain E. Thomas, arrived in harbour yesterday from Cardiff via Portsaid with ballast.

The Japan Line steamer Colombo Maru, 2919 tons, Captain G. Kamshita, arrived in harbour on Wednesday from Kobe etc., with a general cargo.

The Committee of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce have decided that Wednesday the 17th July 1912, should be regarded as a Full Weather Working Day for vessels in the Prince's and Victoria Docks.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIP.

R I M S Dufferin	Comdr Vines	R I M
R I M S Hardinge	Comdr Hordern	R I M
R I M S Palinurus	Comdr Taylor	Survey Boat
R I M S Investigator	Lieut Turbett	R I M Survey

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—July 18.

Angus	2320	Dakers	T M & Co
Banca	3,798	Potter	M & M Co
Beme	1899	Younger	S. Wallace and Co
Bankura	1905	Babb	M M & Co
Colombo Maru	2919	Karnshita	N Y Kaisha
Harpenden	2302	Cromack	T M & Co
Heim	758	Erikson	F F Campbell & Co
Kasara	505	King	M M & Co
Kanzler	2975	Schapp	A Strandes & Co
Lindenfels	2575	Thomas	R A Willis
Masunda	3178	Burne	W & A G & Co
Saifi	565	Morin	Arah S N Co
Shah Jehan	2635	McBean	Shah S N Co
Sealda	3438	Johnson	M M & Co
Umta	3492	Wilson	M M & Co
Wearbeck	2446	Shatton	T M & Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.—July 18.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Capts.	Dest.	Date.	Agents.
B Hindoo	3159	Growe	K'chi	29-7	J Finlay & Co
C&R Langdale	2294	Gadner			W & A Graham & Co
F Lord Stanley	3056	Clebbon	Dunkirk	18-7	W & A G & Co
G Mohamadi	1251	Watt	Aden	22-7	B & P S N Co
H Budrie	1633	Fisher			Arabs Steamers & Co
M India	4198	Gordon	Aden	20-7	P & O Co
O Rahmani		Green	Jeddah	20-7	Bo & P S N Co
P Ashburton	2833	Mathews	Philadelphia		T M & Co
Q Homayun	2154	Moloney			B & P S N Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Capts.	Dest.	Date.	Agents.
1 Barala	1899	Butler			M M & Co
2 Scindia	3253	Mitchell	L'pool		W & A G & Co
3 Karnak	2005	Glazebrook			Sanday & Co
7 Ville-de-Oran	3044	Masson			J M & Co
9 Weissenfels	2438	Bebheir	Hamburg	20-7	W & A G & Co
10&11 City of York	5018	Wilson	L'pool	20-7	R N & Co
12&13 Egypt	4207	Summers	London		P & O Co
14 Lhasa	950	Manley	Karachi	1417	M M & Co

30 ton crane

Dredger Octopus	661	Strong	Repairing		B P Trust

H W P D

Kaveri	553	Mohamed			
Bahaduri	829	Ahmed	Karachi		Bo I N Co

ARRIVALS.

July	Vessels.	Commanders.	From.
17	Colombo Maru	Kamshita	Kobe, June 14
18	Lindenhall	Thomas	Cardiff. June 4
	Bankura	Babb	Greenock, June22
	Kanzler	Schapp	Durban, June 20
	Heim	Erikson	Bangkok, June20

DEPARTURES.

July	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
18	Dumra	Morrison	Basreh &c.
	Washington	Stege	Kustendge
	Furth	Salgert	Hamburg
	Vadala	Lima	Calcutta
	Konig	Haldt	Zanzibar &c
	Arcadia	Barchain	Shanghai
	Chyebassa	Nielson	Antwerp
	Tremorvah	Michell	Port Said
	Dunrobin	Carr	Calcutta.

The steamer Weissenfels, Captain Bettin, for Hamburg, obtained her portclearance yesterday :—

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—

Steamer Hindoo, for Hull, &c.
" Colombo Maru, for Kobe, &c.
" Lindenhall, for Baltimore.
" Heim, for Bangkok.
" Kanzler, for Zanzibar, &c.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The B I S N Co's steamer Golconda, left Suez on the evening of the 16th instant.

DAILY EXPORTS—JULY 18.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Scindia s—87 cwts cottonseed, Ralli Bros; 15 bales gunny cuttings C Peraj and Co; 13 cwts lead Macbeth Bros. and Co; 26 bales wool, The Bombay Co; 480 cwts wheat Ralli Bros.

FOR LONDON.

Egypt s—11 bales carpets, Fleming Shaw and Co; 6,000 cwts barley, and 4,000 cwts cottonseed, L Dreyfus and Co; 4,000 cwts barley L Dreyfus and Co.

FOR NEW YORK.

Egypt s—6 bales carpets, Fleming Shaw and Co.

Hindoo s—200 cwts castorseed. 4,000 cwts castorseed Ralli Bros.

Ashburton s—2,000 cwts bone meal, Hollings-hurst and Co; 2.022 cwts myrabollams, S Cooverji and Co; 200 bales gunny wrappers and 145 bales cotton Salomon Bros.

FOR BALTIMORE.

Linden Hall s—6,500 tons manganese ore, R A Willis.

FOR HAVRE.

Ville de Oran s—2,000 bales cotton, Prier de Saone and Co ; 4 bales cotton, Ralli Bros ; 1,000 cwts linseed, L Dreyfus and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Ville de Orans—102 bales cottonfly K. Visram and Co,

FOR HONGKONG.

Arcadia s—6 cwts ivory S. Vazir.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Arcadia s—12 cwts gallnuts, H. Cawasji.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Scindia s—1,000 cwts zingellyseed K. Devchand and Co.

FOR BARCELONA.

Scindia s—2 bales cotton The Bombay Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

Weisenfels s—30 bales sawri cotton Allen Brothers and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Colombo Maru s—300 cwts animal hoofs. R. Kaderbhoy.

FOR YOKKAICHI.

Colombo Maru s—1700 bales cotton Ralli Bros 300 bales cotton Volkart Bros.

GOLF.

EIGHT PRACTICAL ARTICLES

BY WELL-KNOWN PLAYERS.

Few Games can show such a remarkable increase in the number of their devotees as Golf, and having once tasted the delight of play, the Golfer is always enthusiastic. He is always ready to discuss and read of the methods of great players, and to try and put them into practice for the improvement of his own game. These articles are all by practical players whose names count in the world of golf, and whose counsels are worth having.

APPEAR IN THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE* IN AUGUST.

PROGRAMME.

THE ADVANTAGE OF DIFFERENT GRIPS
by HAROLD H. HILTON
(Amateur Champion of Great Britain, 1900, 1901 and 1911, and of America, 1911).
How fixed rules may go by the board—Overlapping or interlocking for the long fingered—How each player may suit his grip to his physique and natural inclination—Grips of great players.

A PLEA FOR PUBLIC GOLF
by MARK ALLERTON
(Editor of "The World of Golf").
Scotland and the threepenny round—How public Golf links may bring revenue to a town.

WHERE LADIES FAIL IN GOLF
by Miss DOROTHY CAMPBELL
British and Canadian Lady Champion, 1911.
Some common faults in women's play, overswinging, etc. - The mistake of following an opponent's choice of clubs—Too heavy clubs—Unprepared for emergencies, etc.

GOLF AND MATRIMONY
by Sir H. SETON-KARR, C.M.G.
(for many years one of the leading House of Commons exponents of Golf).
Golf like any game which brings the sexes together may lead to matrimony—Do champions ever wed, or do extremes meet?—Humorous advice to golfing couples.

HOW TO PRACTISE
by Mrs. ROSS (Miss May Hezlet)
(Irish Lady Champion, 1899, 1905, 1906, and 1908; Open Lady Champion, 1899, 1902, and 1907).
What to do as a beginner and as an experienced player—How to conquer special faults and weak points—The danger of overplay—Where to practise.

TEMPERAMENT AND CONCENTRATION
by HAROLD H. HILTON
(Amateur Champion of Great Britain, 1900, 1901, and 1911, and of America, 1911).
Why beginners often do well—What concentration can do for the player of natural aptitude—The secret of advance.

THE REAL QUESTION
by H. W. BEVERIDGE
(of the Bar Golfing Society and the Oxford and Cambridge Golfing Society; winner of the Borough of Deal Challenge Cup, 1905 and 1906.
Should there be a legal standard for "the implements of war"—Why a rule would be difficult to make and enforce.

THE ART OF PUTTING
by C. H. MAYO
(regularly selected for the England and Scotland match; Champion of Belgium).
The golfer who is a bad putter and is content to remain so will never make a good player—How to reduce your handicap.

CANVAS

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BEST FLAX CANVAS

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GRAND	Price. Rs. a. p.	
Snowflake 150 deg.	6 0 2	per case.
White Rose 150 deg.	5 12 2	do.
Chester 125 deg.	4 12 2	do.
Devoe's Brilliant 125 deg.	4 8 2	do.
Tiger 125 deg.	4 8 2	do.
Monkey Brand 125 deg.	4 6 2	do.
White Camelia 125° (in tins.)	4 0 0	per 2 tins.
Camel Brand 125° (in tins).	4 0 0	do.
Elephant Brand 125° (in tins)	4 0 0	do.
do. Brand 125° (in bulk)	3 6 0	per 8 gallons

The Company's Local Agents sell all or any of the above oils at the prices stated. Deliveries of bulk oil on Malabar Hill and Cumballa Hill are made at half an anna extra charge for coolie hire to cover the increased cost of haulage.

All case oil sold by Standard Oil Co. of New York IS IMPORTED IN CASES.

Bandra Agent adds one anna to the above prices excepting for bulk.

Coorla and Andheri Agents add one anna and Thana Agent adds 2 1-2 annas to the above prices.

Order books supplied gratis on application.

THE REARING OF CHILDREN.

A Lecture delivered BY LT.-COL. COLLIE, I.M.S.

PRICE ANNAS TWO; POSTAGE ½ ANNA.

To be had from the "Bombay Gazette."

NOTICE.

THE FILE of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" may be seen at the Office of the GENERAL MANAGER of "The Empire Ld.," at No. 25 and 26, Waterloo Street and the File of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of "The Bombay Gazette, Ld."

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are considered to be the leading

PIANOS OF THE WORLD

At the Leipsic Conservatorium, the leading and celebrated musical institution of Germany of which Mendelssohn was the first director, nearly

ONE HUNDRED GRANDS

are in constant use.

The extraordinary capacity of these instruments for standing in tune is a feature of very great importance in India. The tropical models of

BLUTHNER PIANOS

may be depended upon to stand with perfect success as they have already stood the test of 25 years, the injurious effects of the extreme humidity and dry heat of India.

SOLE AGENTS.

MARCKS & CO., LTD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

⁂ All communications of a literary character should be addressed to the Editor, and all communications regarding Advertisements and Business matters generally, should be addressed to the General Manager. Communications should not be addressed to any individual members of the staff.

Postal letters and covers should be addressed Box 209 General Post Office, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

Friday, 19th July, 1912.

BRITISH INDIANS IN SOUTH AFRICA.

Quite a heated little discussion was raised in the Gilded Chamber on Wednesday by Lord Ampthill, who drew attention to the fact that the long-promised settlement concerning the rights of British Indians in South Africa had again been postponed—a matter he mentioned with the greater regret as now its management devolved upon Mr. Fischer there was less probability of its being satisfactorily disposed of. As Lord Ampthill observed Mr. Fischer is less amicable towards Indians than General Smuts. Lord Emmott, replying, remarked that the two Ministers were members of the same Government and presumably their policy in the matter was the same. There is no "presumably" about it. Their policy, openly declared, may be; but actually it is not, and as Lord Ampthill was able to show the spirit of the settlement is still being violated. Lord Emmott did not appear to have any very intimate knowledge of the progress of legislation in the Union and was evidently unaware that the restriction of Asiatic immigration was under discussion in the Union Parliament less than a month ago. It is satisfactory to know that the subject is not lost sight of, but little hope is to be gathered either from the reports of Parliamentary proceedings in England or in South Africa. As a matter of fact, in the debate on the second reading of the Immigrant Restriction Bill, in the middle of June, the prevailing tone was one of antipathy towards the Indian and opposition to his admission to South Africa at all. Mr. Sampson who opened the debate, was absolutely at a loss to understand why the presence of the coloured man should be injurious to South Africa and the present Bill fell short in that it encouraged the undesirable coloured man from Central Africa and discouraged the desirable Asiatic. He declared them desirable from the point of view of the employer of labour—but that was the only utterance during the whole of the debate which was in any way favourable to the Indian. There was an amount of rugged honesty in the remarks of a Boer member, Mr. Wessels, who after observing that every country should have the right to say who should be excluded and who should not, said it would be better to insert a clause in the Bill saying once for all that they were going to exclude all Asiatics. The remark put an end to sycophancy and led other members to speak their minds plainly. When this is done it is possible to see where we are.

Let us not beat about the bush, urged Mr. Wessels, the Dutch and English are united in thinking that Asiatic immigration is undesirable and that it was a mistake they were ever admitted to South Africa. The views of the Imperial Government were nothing to him, for he maintained that the Union had to work out its own destiny and the Imperial Government must understand the opinion of the people in this matter. The Bill provided facilities for Asiatics to move about the country and those already there must be enabled to move—if out of the country so much the better for Mr. Wessels who is absolutely against the establisment of a Board of Appeal, which according to Lord Emmott is likely to prove most valuable, South African Ministers have promised it and to amend their Bill so as to provide it. But we doubt if the Assembly will pass it, judging from the reports of the June sitting, which reached us yesterday. There is, according to Mr. Wessels, a strong feeling throughout the country antagonistic to Asiatics and in his opinion sufficient energy was not displayed in preventing their ingress from German or Rhodesian territory. He called upon Government to end the matter once and for all and say that no longer shall Asiatics be allowed to enter the country. But if Mr. Wessels was severely outspoken, a Free State member, Mr. Fichardt, was more so. He condemned the Bill as not being framed in the interests of the Union; it did not offer them sufficient protection and was merely a makeshift; furthermore to his mind the fact that the Government of India had agreed to the provisions of the Bill appeared an excellent reason why they should oppose and vote against it in the House. A "Little Englander" in South Africa is a remarkable phenomenon, especially, when he is a Dutchman. The first duty of the Union was to the Union, he declared, and if Imperial interests clashed with Union interests—down with Imperial interests. "If they were going to fill up the rest of South Africa with Asiatics they would not be able to keep them out of the Free State"—a state whose very name ridicules its principles.

What Mr. Fichardt wishes to do we do not quite appreciate. He favours "the importation of such European peoples as would be useful in order to reduce the preponderance of coloured over the white race in the country." What people does he mean? Brigands and banditti and the cutthroats of the Levant? The head-hunters of Borneo might do as well and apparently Mr. Fichardt would not object, for what he urges is not only the restriction of immigration, but the deportation of all Asiatics who are at present in the country. The British Government, through its Colonial Office, may be acting sympathetically, if half-heartedly towards Indian aspirations in South Africa, but even what it does is in the face of much opposition. The views of the anti-Asiatic party, crudely expressed, are that every Asiatic admitted not only keeps a white man out, but starves one who is there; that the chance the poor white has is exceedingly small, although on the Bloemfontein-Kimberley Railway construction it was shown that the white man could successfully compete with coloured labour. But if a white man cannot compete with an Asiatic anywhere, except in tropical regions, he does not deserve much pity, unless he is a cripple or a lunatic. Still the men in possession express surprise at the British Government "lending itself to such a miserable subterfuge as this Bill" and at the Union Government for attempting to pass it. If we plead for the educated Indian the reply is no; by his ability and thrift he establishes himself as a serious rival and what is asked for is a bar against all Asiatic newcomers, skilled or unskilled, educated or uneducated. It is impossible to understand the attitude of these bitter and unreasoning objectors to immigration unless it arises from mental deterioration or the growth of indolence. In pioneer days they had to work and earn a living by the sweat of their brow. But now the fear of the slightest competition or the least hard work dismays them and causes them to disgrace their manhood and the stock from which they come.

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Morocco. In his curious speech the other day, in which he talked of an "era of goodwill" which patently does not exist, Mr. Lloyd George spoke of Morocco and congratulated his countrymen on the fact that the disturbing element which that country had furnished in international relations had now been removed. This coming very soon after the report which was recently published of a hitch in the Franco-Spanish relations was distinctly puzzling, in fact, although there appears to be no cause for serious apprehension, the excessive optimism and the conclusiveness with which Mr. Lloyd George referred to the subject would appear to be an indiscretion incidental to a speech which was full of indiscretion. There was, it appears, something very like a hitch a few weeks ago. Many technical and legal difficulties have cropped up in the course of the *pourparlers*, and although many of them in themselves were of secondary importance, an accumulation of them threatened to create an impasse. It is reported that this was avoided largely through the kind offices of the British Ambassador in Madrid, and affairs are now going smoother. It is confidently anticipated in diplomatic circles, we are assured, that the eventual result will be a happy one, but the complete removal of Morocco as a disturbing agent from the sphere of international affairs is yet to be accomplished. The conference is now concerned with the delicate matter of the internationalisation of Tangier. The Powers concerned have in view the creation of a municipal constitution on which provision will be made for representatives of these as well as members for the native community of Tangier. Obviously although the parties sit down with the greatest of goodwill and the best intentions such a difficult subject must give opportunities of disagreement, and it is premature to speak in the confident tone, which Mr. Lloyd George employed, until a settlement has been actually and finally sealed.

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An Anti-Opium Memorial. It was not to be expected that those interested in the propaganda of the various anti-opium societies would neglect the opportunity presented by recent discussions of launching memorials praying for the immediate closure of the Indian opium traffic. We print a copy of such a memorial on another page. It will be noticed that the memorialists pray "that Great Britain shall release China forthwith from all further obligation to admit Indian opium, and shall bring the export from India to China, and the production of opium in India for China, to an immediate close." The memorialists claim, "that the new Government in China intends to carry forward the campaign against the opium evil is surely beyond question." On the contrary, we believe it is open to the gravest doubt. The memorial, after setting out other claims, equally capable of creating doubt, proceeds to the declaration that "to allow the opium trade to run its course for another four-and-a-half-years is vitally to obstruct the new Government of China in one of its principal moral reforms. . . Great Britain cannot afford to adopt such a policy. It is not fair either to China or to ourselves." But what about India? The dying opium revenue belongs to India, not to Great Britain, and while we are not prepared to argue that it is better the traffic should not go, it is impossible to agree that it should go at once. Indian finance is already burdened, and it requires little thought to enable reasonable people to realize how terrible would be the dislocation if the revenue from the drug were abruptly stopped. As the matter stands at the moment India is paying dearly because Great Britain is adhering loyally to the agreement in which she undertook that the traffic shall cease within a certain specified period. More than that will not be done, even to appease Exeter Hall, generally so ill-informed on matters concerning the real needs of India.

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"Every Man his own Censor." Mr. G. A. Redford, the ex-official examiner of plays, occupied during his term of office a somewhat peculiar position. Mr. Redford not only examined other people's plays, he also wrote plays himself, and in order to save time or possible trouble proceeded to pass them himself. The idea is charming. "Every man his own Censor," but the combination of the duties of playwright and critic is an unusual one, and suggests comic possibilities. Might not some unsuccessful dramatist, with a drawerful of rejected manuscript hit upon a happy plan? He changes his name, grows a beard, and wears blue glasses. In this elaborate and efficient disguise he asks for and obtains the post of examiner. The forbidden plays come out of their hiding place, the official gravely surveys them and proceeds to pass them. Gone is the disfiguring mark of the blue pencil, the stigma of impropriety is removed; the cautious manager takes the play to his bosom and in due time "presents" it. The words "dash" "bother" and even "damn" can be spoken in full, the "Double entendre" can be launched with laughter in its wake. Probably Mr. Redford's play would in any case have received the seal of official approval. He says that it is "the most ordinary straightforward piece that ever was." Perhaps however a man is not the most reliable critic possible where his own work is concerned. Does an observer of human nature ask a bridge-player if he plays a sound game, or an amateur cook if her cakes are light?

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Mr. Mallet's Appointment. Earl Beauchamp was scarcely convincing in his reply to the question put in the House of Lords, on Wednesday, regarding the appointment of Mr. C. E. Mallet as Secretary for Indian Students. The appointment looks uncommonly quaint. To begin with this latest beneficiary of the Government is approaching his fiftieth year. He has attained to no special distinction in any particular walk in life, except that for a brief period in 1910, he was Financial Secretary to the War Office, and it may be presumed that if he had not lost his seat as one of the members for Plymouth at the second general election of that year, he would have preferred £1,500 a year at the War Office to £1,000 at the India Office. As Lord Midleton pointed out, in the ranks of retired Anglo-Indians are many men thoroughly conversant with the Indian character who, if such an appointment is really necessary, would have made ideal incumbents; and such would not even have asked for a pension after ten or fifteen years' service. In any case we consider the appointment should have gone to a retired member of one of the Indian services rather than to a party henchman of whom his former constituents had no need.

The P. and O. Company's s.s. "Salsette", with the outward mails of the 12th instant, passed Suez at 10-30 p. m., on Wednesday.

Sir Charles Stewart Wilson, the Hon. Mr. W. Maxwell and Mr. R. Meredith arrived at Bangalore yesterday morning to examine local conditions, in view of the Post and Telegraphs amalgamation scheme.

The Earl of Shaftesbury's Bill to bring about uniformity of time between England and Ireland has been read a first time in the Lords.

Lieut. E. R. G. R. Evans, R.N., who was second in command of Captain Scott's British Antarctic Expedition, has just arrived in England, having had to leave the expedition owing to illness.

The new Radical land policy, says a Home message, includes provision for a minimum wage for agricultural labourers and the establishment of land courts to fix rents and terms of tenancy.

A representative of the Spanish War Ministry has just arrived in London for the purpose, it is stated, of inquiring into the general principles of aeroplane construction and manipulation from a military point of view. He is further to ascertain what guns may safely and effectively be mounted in those machines, and to make a special note of the progress which has been made in the matter of hydroplanes. In the last-named craft King Alfonso is stated to be taking a very keen interest, and it is possible that in its autumn session the Cortes will be invited to vote a sum of two million pesetas (about £80,000) for aircraft for the Spanish Army and Navy.

Great interest is being shown in the Quebec Congress by the Paris Press not merely for patriotic reasons. Canadian French differs from Parisian French only in being less corrupt. It has suffered less from literary petrifaction, and as the *Journal des Debats* admits is much nearer to the classic French speech of the 17th and 18th centuries. As "the best instrument for the defence and preservation of French against the peril of Anglicism, the Organising Committee of the Congress recommends the teaching of Latin in the schools. A knowledge of Latin is declared to be essential for the complete understanding of the greatest portion of our vocabulary and the best safeguard against vague, colourless abstractions and a sloppy use of words generally." The priesthood in French America is taking a leading part in the movement.

WOMEN'S INTERESTS

(FROM OUR LADY CORRESPONDENT.)

BIRTHDAY PARTY AT WINDSOR.

LONDON, June 27.

The Prince of Wales yesterday celebrated his eighteenth birthday at Windsor Castle and thus attained his majority as defined by the Regency Act. No change will for the present be made in the Prince's position and he will not have any special establishment of his own. He will continue his studies with his tutor Mr. Hansell, will probably visit the Continent again, and in October will go to Oxford. It was a quiet birthday, spent in the castle with the King and Queen. The only outward sign of public rejoicing was the pealing of the bells of Windsor Church. In the early morning the Prince received the birthday congratulations and personal gifts from the King and Queen and Princess Mary. There were also letters and parcels of presents for him from his brothers, Prince Albert (who is at Dartmouth), Prince Henry, and Prince John. Then the Prince met the Khedive, who is staying at the castle, and the other royal guests, and received from them presents and greetings. The King of Spain telegraphed that it was his intention to confer on the Prince of Wales the Order of the Golden Fleece. Another message came from the Kaiser. There were also telegrams from every other European Sovereign and every foreign Prince who is related to the British Royal Family. From Canada the Duke and Duchess of Connaught and Princess Patricia sent their best wishes for a happy birthday. The King and Queen, the Prince, and Princess Mary, and the members of the royal party attended morning service in the private chapel of the castle. The hymns chosen for the day were "Be Thou my guardian and my guide" and "Through all the changing scenes of life." The Bishop of Winchester made reference to the Prince's birthday and to the great duties he will be called upon to fulfil. During the afternoon Queen Alexandra and Princess Victoria motored from London birthday tea and joined the Royal Family at the party which was given in honour of the Prince. The Khedive was also present. On a table in the centre of the room stood the wonderfully iced and decorated birthday cake, its three tiers rising to a height of four feet and its golden letters proclaiming "Many happy returns." The Prince himself cut the cake. While the tea party was in progress the bands of the 1st Life Guards and the Grenadier Guards were playing on the lawns of the East Terrace. Great crowds of people had assembled, and to the delight of everybody the Prince showed himself at the windows overlooking the terrace. Then the King and the Queen, the Prince, and the Princess, came forward to the central bay window and stood in view of the people, while the massed bands played first. "God bless the Prince of Wales" and afterwards the National Anthem. When the music was over and the people had withdrawn the Prince and his sister walked together in the gardens, and later in the cool of evening sat with their parents in the pavilion by the last hole of the private golf links in the castle grounds. To-day the Court returns to Buckingham Palace.

THE PRINCE OF WALES'S PORTRAIT.

The portrait of the Prince of Wales by a French artist is now being completed, and it is anticipated that it will reach Windsor Castle simultaneously with his Royal Highness by the end of the week. The Queen, I am told (says the London correspondent of the "Birmingham Post") intends to hang it in her personal apartments, either at Windsor or in Buckingham Palace. The Heir Apparent's portrait has been painted by M. Francois Flameng.

WILD ROSE DAY IN LONDON.

It is a long long time since London spent such a happy day as the Wild Rose Festival of yesterday brought with it. It was the happiest of womanly ideas to celebrate the fiftieth anniversary of the happy day when Queen Alexandra first set foot on English soil by a gigantic fete of the wild rose, her Majesty's favourite flower, in aid of the hospitals, which it has been her constant care and chief delight to benefit. The result of the day's sales is between £25,000 and £30,000, of which £10,000 was taken in copper. London yesterday was turned into a great garden party. In the crowded streets in every part of the town beautiful ladies with sprays of wild roses in their straw hats and sashes of Danish red and white over their white dresses moved among the passers-by like idealised flower-girls, carrying baskets of artificial wild rose blossoms. Ten thousand of these amateur flower-girls there were, all pretty, all sweetly and simply dressed, and all charming gold, silver, and copper coins from all classes and conditions of people in exchange for smiles and posies, sprays, and single blooms, of their dainty merchandise. Ten million of the wild rose blossoms filled their ribboned baskets. It was one of the pretty ideas of the festival that two hundred crippled girls had helped to make the flowers of cambric. The flower-girls pervaded the whole of busy London, and the whole of London threw itself into the spirit of the festival. Buildings and shop windows were decorated with wild roses arranged in the shape of the capital A, that is the initial of the much-loved name: motor-cars and carriages were decorated with the flower; drivers fixed wild roses in their horses' bridles. By midday every busy point in the crowded streets was a flower market, and almost every pedestrian who passed was wearing in coat or dress a wild rose buttonhole or spray.

QUEEN ALEXANDRA'S SMILE.

The idea sprang to immediate success from the very beginning of the day, but the culmination of its glory came in the afternoon when in the bright sunshine Queen Alexandra's radiant presence gladdened once more the eyes of the cheering people. Her Majesty was in deep mourning when she drove with Princess Victoria from Marlborough House through the West-End streets, but the affection and delight that marked her welcome, though it brought tears to her eyes, restored to her face the beautiful, winning, well-remembered smile. Her Majesty drove through the streets for two hours and had everywhere a magnificent welcome. At Oxford-circus the crowd was very dense and the progress of the Queen's carriage very slow. As the carriage passed the flower sellers threw flowers to the Queen and her daughter, each of whom had a lap full of roses. Near the Carlton Hotel Mrs. Asquith was one of the vendors, and the Premier's wife threw a large bunch of roses which dropped on the Queen's lap. Her Majesty smiled her thanks as she drove on. In Trafalgar-square there was another large and enthusiastic crowd, and the police had some difficulty in keeping the carriage way clear. Ladies who were selling flowers and their customers vied with each other in efforts to throw blooms into the royal barouche. Her Majesty, upon returning from her drive round the West End heard that considerable disappointment was expressed in the City by people who expected her to visit that part of the metropolis. Her Majesty thereupon motored to the City and the East End in the evening.

THE HORSE SHOW.

Queen Alexandra and Princess Victoria were present at the third day's performance of the International Horse Show, and were attended by Miss Knollys, Miss Ivy Gordon-Lennox, Sir Dighton Probyn, and Colonel Streatfeild. Queen Alexandra was received by Lord Redesdale, the chairman, in the absence of the president, Lord Lonsdale, who was at Ascot. But the visit was of quite a private nature, as the Queen is in mourning, for which reason also she did not occupy the Royal box, but a smaller one, which had been specially arranged for the occasion with masses of flowering plants and pink roses. Her Majesty seemed deeply interested in the jumping, and also in the wonderful horsemanship of little Miss Mona Dunn. Who is one of the most popular personalities at the Horse Show this year is little Miss Mona Dunn, who is the youngest exhibitor of horses in the world. She is a flaxen-haired, blue-eyed little thing of nine years old, with a most perfect seat in the saddle and utter fearlessness in riding. Her father is a very wealthy Canadian banker, who in April last gratified her great wish that she should have a whole stud of horses of her own by presenting her with twenty. She hunted last season with the Surrey Union, and was in the New Forest in the spring. Her favourite hobbies are the cult of flowers and horses, and there is a sweet little garden full of flowers at the cottage entrance to her exhibit at the Show. This is called "The Old Stable," and is built to her own design, and here she is constantly visiting her horses in their loose boxes. Miss Dunn was taught riding by Mrs. Preece, whose daughter Helen is also a notable horsewoman. Immense applause always greets her when she appears in the arena, and her mother, who on Monday afternoon was dressed in a blue and white foulard, with some remarkable wine-coloured tulips in her black hat, is always in her box to watch her.

AIRMAN'S WEDDING.

Mr. Claude Grahame-White travelled yesterday by aeroplane to Widford, near Chelmsford, where to-day he is to marry Miss Dorothy Taylor, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Bertrand Leroy Taylor, of New York. Alexandra Day being chosen by the famous airman to fly to his bride, he felt it his duty to scatter roses during his air journey from Hendon to Chelmsford. Other airmen, including Mr. Robert Lorraine, Mr. Gustav Hamel, and Mr. Sopwith are expected to fly to-day to the reception which is to follow the wedding, and their arrival upon the lawn at Hylands, the residence of Sir Daniel and Lady Gooch, near Chelmsford, should furnish an unconventional thrill of excitement for the assembled bridal guests. The honeymoon will be spent in a yachting cruise along the south coast.

ASCOT SUNDAY.

With the week-end the splendour of midsummer came upon the whole country. The focus and centre of all the beauty of the glorious summer day was certainly the river, and the great place on the river was as always on Ascot Sunday Boulter's, Lock. It is not the beautiful old Boulter's Plank hoardings, rough-hewn banks, and iron railings are ugly necessities of the rebuilding which is just being finished. But yesterday neverthelesss it was full of the colour and the grace, the laziness and the coolness, that make it on this river festival of Ascot Sunday the brightest and prettiest scene in Europe. The green lawns beside the lock were covered all the afternoon with people in cool summer clothes watching the gay companies of boats constantly gathering at their feet and passing on out of sight beyond the lock-gates. Electric launches, bright with flowers, slipping noiselessly along, some of them with well-known people in the cushioned wicker chairs under the green awnings; steamboats with footmen in the stern, busy over hampers and ice-pails; little Canadian canoes darting through the press of craft; and, prettiest of all, gleaming, becushioned punts—a type of boat which, when well handled, is the most graceful thing afloat. By the side of Boulter's Lock one is tempted to wonder where all these graceful, charming river-people live when they are not drifting leisurely along sun-lit waters. The well-groomed men in comfortable flannels, bending easily to the punt-pole in a way that makes the recollection of a Venetian gondolier seem almost clumsy; the girls in pink or white, lying back on cushions, with a white hand trailing in the water or holding a dainty sunshade, are English people at their best. It was interesting to hear the unaffected admiration for the picturesque scene expressed by the many foreigners who had gone to Taplow to see a river Sunday. "You English," said a German lady, "are so unself-conscious. Although there are so many hundreds watching these people pass through the lock, not one of them is rendered awkard by it or even seems to notice it. And then, Englishmen are so polite. If this crush of boats were as near Berlin as it is to London, there would be continual bickering and quarrelling going on, with the police roaring orders and everyone in a bad temper." As the evening came on the boats and the gardens by the riverside jewelled the darkness with the coloured lights of paper lanterns that threw rippling reflections on the stream. The silver tones of women's laughter, faint music from a distant houseboat, and the soft plash of paddles only made the stillness and the peace of the summer night more lovely. It was a beautiful ending to a perfect day.

TOO MUCH ANKLE.

My sympathy is with the boot and shoe trade, for it seems that it has been ruthlessly demoralised by the recent indiscretions of feminine fashion. Its plight is desperate, because it cannot cope with the crisis in ankles. The world of womanhood has rebelled against the bondage of the boot and plunged into an orgy of shoes. Eve has stamped her little foot, and, behold, myriads of workers instantly cease to make boots and commence to make shoes. There is no reason why Eve should have suddenly changed her method of covering her ankles. It is merely her caprice. One fine morning she grew tired of boots, and made up her mind to wear nothing but shoes. Hence weeping and wailing in the boot and shoe trade. Hence a leap in prices. And all because the eternal feminine resolved to display too much ankle!

WOMEN AS AFTER-DINNER SPEAKERS.

At recent dinners, where both men and women have spoken, it has been common comment that of the two the women were the better speakers. One clever man, after a dinner in New York, where the women carried off all the postprandial honours, explained it thus: "The women are not such egotists. Every man felt himself the star of the evening. So he insisted on talking for twenty minutes and more, till the whole table was weary of him. The women had sense. They got up, talked brilliantly for just five minutes and then sat down, leaving everybody anxious for more." Age-long training tells. For generations the women in every normal family have sat and listened to the favourite stories of their fathers, brothers, and husbands. They have learned the long, irrelevant preludes to an anecdote, the dreary delays and advances up to its point the boresome, flat epilogues. And, meanwhile, in the gracious gentle role of audience they have laid to heart that precious knowledge "how not to do it."

HONGKONG OUTRAGE.

SENTENCE ON SIR H. MAY'S ASSAILANT.

Detailed Description of the Crime.

LADY MAY'S NARROW ESCAPE FROM DEATH.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

HONGKOFG, JULY 18.

The Chinaman who made the attack upon Sir Francis May, Governor of Hongkong, on the 4th inst., has been sentenced to penal servitude for life.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, JULY 18.

Details are to hand to-day (brought by the Hongkong papers) of the recent sensational attempt on the life of the new Governor of that colony, Sir Henry May. It was in Pedder Street, opposite the Post Office, that the outrage which shocked the whole community, was attempted.

A Chinaman, dressed in European clothes, passed through the line of soldiers holding the route, and when His Excellency's chair came alongside, he fired a revolver point blank at the Governor's head. The shot was fired at such close range that it would have taken deadly effect, had it not been for the providential intervention of an Indian sergeant of the escort walking alongside. He struck the man's arm upwards with the result that the bullet whizzed past Sir Henry's face and embedded itself in Lady May's chair which was close by.

The miscreant brought his hand down to fire again when he was seized in the powerful grip of Sergeant Garrod. In a moment the man was on the ground, surrounded by the police and civilians.

A scream was neard from Miss Stella May, who was quick to realise what had happened and doubtless feared the worst.

Lady May, too, was much shaken, but she quickly recovered her composure when she saw that His Excellency was cool, collected and unhurt. But Miss May saw the youth fire and burst into tears.

By the time the City Hall was reached the whole party had recovered their composure, and it says much for the courage of Sir Henry and Lady May that they went through with the proceedings there without betraying any emotion. No reference was made to the sensational attack by any of the speakers in the hall, and most people were unaware of the attempted outrage. The prisoner, charged with the crime, at first said he had nothing to say, but later made a rambling statement about the Governor having inflicted hardship on the Chinese by having excluded the Contonese copper currency and said the British Government treated the Chinese worse than the Manchus did.

The prisoner's age is given as 24. He is described as without occupation, and no address was given. Subsequently, he pleaded "guilty" and was committed for trial. Various motives are suggested for the crime. It is asserted by some that he was animated by a desire for personal revenge as he had been dismissed from Honkong Government service on the advice of His Excellency, and it is declared by others that it was the part of a conspiracy.

TEMPERANCE IN INDIA.

Deputation to the Secretary of State.

LONDON, JULY 19.

An influential deputation, comprising Sir Herbert Roberts, Lord Kinnaird, Sir William Wedderburn, several members of the House of Commons, Mr. Gokhale and other Indian representatives, waited upon Lord Crewe to-day to advocate reforms in the Indian Excise, with a view to arresting the spread of intemperance. The proceedings were private.

AUSTRALIAN PARLIAMENT.

Time Limit Imposed on Speakers.

MELBOURNE, JULY 18.

The House of Representatives has passed a motion limiting speeches to 65 minutes in ordinary, and 95 minutes in special, cases.

CATTLE DISEASE.

Composition of the Indian Commission.

LONDON, JULY 18.

Mr. Montagu, in the House of Commons, replying to Mr. Charles Bathurst yesterday evening, said that the Foot and Mouth Disease Commission, the establishment of which was announced in November, had been apppointed for some time. It consists, said Mr. Montagu. of Sir John Macfadyean, Mr. Mittam and Mr. Stewart Stockman, with Mr. Wragg, Board of Agriculture Veterinary Inspector, as Secretary.

The Government feared, however, that they could not at present do without Mr. Stockman in England.

[Sir John McFadyean (1905) M. B., B. Sc., M.R.C.V.S., is principal and professor of comparative pathology, Royal Veterinary College, Camden Town. Mr. Stewart Stockman, who was a member of the Indian Civil Veterinary Department in 1902-03, has been Chief Veterinary Officer, the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries since 1905.]

THE ECLIPSE STAKES.

LONDON, JULY 18.

The probable starters in the Eclipse Stakes, with jockeys, are :—

Stedfast	Maher.
Prince Palatine	O'Neill.
Lycaon	F. Wootton.
King William	Rickaby.
La Boheme II	Sharp.
Tagalie	Reiff.
John Amendall	Earl.
Silesia	Foy.

THE U. S. PARLIAMENT.

WASHINGTON, JULY 18.

The House of Representatives has passed a Bill creating a Secretary of Labour with a seat in the Cabinet.

INDIANS IN SOUTH AFRICA.

Lord Ampthill Raises Question in the Lords.

THE DELAYED COMPROMISE.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, JULY 17.

In the House of Lords, to-day, Lord Ampthill said that the question of Indians in South Africa was again causing anxiety, in the first place because the long-promised settlement had again been postponed, and second because the management of the settlement was now in the hands of Mr. Fischer, who was less amicable to Indians than General Smuts.

Meanwhile, the spirit of the settlement was being violated. His lordship gave instances in this connection.

Lord Emmott replied that the Government had always considered every case, and were ready to intervene if any useful purpose could be served thereby ; but they were not going to be driven into a policy of constant "nagging". There was reason in some of Lord Ampthill's complaints, but, said Lord Emmott, if he wanted all these individual cases affecting a self-governing colony to be made the subject of representation, then he must wait till the Unionists were in power.

Lord Ampthill (interrupting) : "I only suggested representations of a general tendency with regard to the treatment of Indians."

Lord Emmott: "It is impossible to deal with a number of cases on general terms. We must deal with each on its merits".

His Majesty's Government, he continued, considered the Immigration Bill generally satisfactory, and keenly regretted that it had not been passed this session, but they had positive proofs of South African Ministers' anxiety to pass it. The Ministers had expressed regret to Lord Gladstone and promised to introduce it at the earliest moment next session.

With regard to the change of portfolios between Mr. Fischer and General Smuts, Lord Emmott said they were members of the same Government and presumably their policy in the matter was the same. His Majesty's Government had for a long time been trying to obtain an appeal on the question of domicile. Ministers had promised an amendment to the Immigration Bill giving an appeal. Such an Amendment, said Lord Emmott would have been most valuable. The case quoted by Lord Ampthill did not afford ground for a general charge of departure from the spirit of the settlement.

MALLET APPOINTMENT.

Some Pertinent Questions in the House of Lords.

LONDON, JULY 17.

In the House of Lords to-night, Lord Ampthill asked for information with regard to the appointment of Mr. C. E. Mallet to be Secretary for Indian students.

Earl Beauchamp replied that the appointment was permanent and carried a pension, and was an addition to the establishment of the India Office. The salary was £1,000 a year.

Mr. Mallet would be responsible for correspondence with the Advisory Committees in India, and with university and professional authorities in England generally, and such work of benefit to students as the Secretary of State might determine.

The Agency in Cromwell Road would remai under the direction of Mr. Arnold.

Lord Midleton asked whether Mr. Mallet had had any Indian experience. There were a large number of ex-Indian officials whose services had been most valuable. The Opposition were afraid that a more competent man might have been found.

Earl Beauchamp said that he was not aware that Mr. Mallet had any special knowledge of Indian affairs, but that anybody acquainted with him must know that he was admirably qualified for the post apart from any special knowledge of India.

TROPICAL MEDICINE.

Auspicious Opening of London School Fund.

LONDON, JULY 17.

At the meeting to-day of the Committee of the London Tropical School of Medicine to promote a fund for the school Mr. Austen Chamberlain presiding, the fund opened well. The subscriptions included one from Mr. Otto Beit of £5,000.

Earl Grey, moving a resolution commending the appeal to the nation, paid a tribute to Mr. Chamberlain's services to tropical medicine. He depicted in eloquent language the dangers to which workers in the tropics were exposed. Nothing, he said, could stir their sympathy more than the work of the school.

Lord Crewe, seconding the resolution, pointed out that India was largely interested.

Mr. Harcourt also supported the resolution.

MR. CHURCHILL'S DENIAL.

No Truth in the Seamen's Pay Commission Story.

LONDON, JULY 17.

In the House of Commons to-day, Mr. Churchill, in reply to a question, said there was no truth whatever in the statement that a Commission had been appointed to inquire into the rates of pay in the Navy.

The newspapers, however, persist that Lord Fisher will preside over a wide inquiry extending to shipbuilding policy, distribution of the fleet and fuel supply.

THE OLYMPIAD.

Results of Heats in the Eights Competition.

STOCKHOLM, JULY 17.

In the heats of the rowing competition for "eights," Leander beat Canada, Australia beat Sweden, and New College (Oxford) beat Norway.

STOCKHOLM, JULY 18.

Great Britain has won the military team riding. Germany was second and the United States third.

CRISIS IN TURKEY.

A Confused and Complex Situation.

POLICY IN ALBANIA.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

CONSTANTINOPLE, JULY 17.

The Cabinet has resigned.

CONSTANTINOPLE, JULY 18.

The resignation of the Cabinet is largely due to the insistence of Mahmud Mukhtar, who was recently reported to have accepted the portfolio of War, on the withdrawal of troops from Albania and the adoption of a policy of trust in the Albanians as a condition of his assumption of the portfolio.

Tewfik Pasha, Turkish Ambassador in London, has been appointed Grand Vizier and it is expected that Nazim Pasha will be Minister for War.

ALBANIAN REVOLT.

LATER.

The Cabinet has decided to despatch a peace mission to Albania composed of three prominent Albanian senators.

Four battalions of Turkish troops were surrounded near Diakovo last week. Three hundred men were disarmed and carried off by the Albanians. The remainder succeeded in retreating to Diakovo.

LATER.

The situation in Turkey is complex and confused. It is hoped that Tewfik Pasha will form a neutral Cabinet, excluding members of the Committee of Union and Progress with a view to conciliating Albania and Macedonia, but no attempt will be made to repress the Committee's organisation which is still very strong.

LIBERALS AND LAND.

Fighting Speech by Mr. Hemmerde.

LONDON, JULY 18.

Mr. Hemmerde, M. P., speaking in London yesterday, said that the taxation of land values was rapidly becoming a dominant issue in politics. Not a single Liberal Member of Parliament, apart from the "land taxers," had helped Mr. Outhwaite, the recently elected Liberal M. P., for Hanley, in his candidature. The sooner "Young Liberalism" swept out the men unable to stand up for Liberalism in the constituencies, the better it would be for Liberalism.

Mr. Outhwaite also spoke. He said he hoped the appointment of a Committee to investigate Land Reform was not a dodge to postpone the true solution.

THE BISLEY MEETING.

LONDON, JULY 17.

At the Bisley Rifle Meeting Major Donald Smith is the only Indian volunteer to qualify for the King's Prize competition.

LATER.

Sergeant Ommundsen, by winning the bronze medal at Bisley yesterday, has established the record of winning all three medals.

PREMIER IN DUBLIN.

LONDON, JULY 18.

Mr. Asquith will arrive in Dublin to-night. He will be welcomed by twenty bands and 2,000 torch-bearers.

THE TRANSPORT WORKERS.

LONDON, JULY 18.

Manifestoes issued by the employers, the Strike Committee and the Port of London Authority show that the negotiations begun on Monday last have been broken off, the men rejecting the employers' demand for unconditional resumption.

DEVONPORT STRIKERS.

LONDON, JULY 17.

Further meetings between the Devonport strikers and their representatives have been without result.

SOUTH AFRICAN MAILS.

LONDON, JULY 18.

A definite settlement between the South African Government and the Union Castle line with regard to mail and freight contracts was reached yesterday. The agreement includes the abolition of rebates.

COUNTY CRICKET.

LONDON, JULY 17.

Lancashire beat Surrey, at Manchester, by ten wickets.

Yorkshire beat Leicestershire, at Sheffield, by eight wickets.

Hampshire beat Worcestershire at Portsmouth by eight wickets.

Middlesex beat Kent at Maidstone, by 271 runs.

Notts gained a first-innings victory over Sussex at Brighton.

SIR PERCY GIROUARD.

LONDON, JULY 18.

Messrs. Armstrong, Whitworth and Co., announce that Sir Percy Girouard has accepted a seat on the directorate.

"THE PERSIA."

MARSEILLES, JULY 17.

The P. and O. "Persia" sailed at six o'clock this evening for Bombay.

OBITUARY.

PARIS, JULY 17.

The death is announced of the Mathematician, M. Henri Poincare, cousin of the French Premier.

THE TIBETAN TROUBLES.

Hostilities Expected to End soon.

WHERE IS DORJIEFF ?

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JULY 18.

The special Chinese correspondent of the *Statesman* at Kalimpong wires that attempts to persuade the Tibetan tribes, who are following a neutral policy, on the east of Lhassa to resist the onward march of the Chinese troops have utterly failed, and the remaining Tibetans at Lhassa are putting up a life and death struggle. The view held by the optimistic is that the hostilities will soon come to an end.

ALLAHABAD, JULY 18.

The *Pioneer* has received news, which confirms beyond doubt the recent report that Dorjieff has returned to Tibet. His intention is to join the Dalai Lama on the latter's journey to Lhassa, and it is quite possible that he is now in His Holiness's camp.

KARACHI TRADE.

Too Busy to Spend Time to Look for Grievances.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, JULY 18.

At an informal meeting in Karachi yesterday between the Chamber of Commerce and the Director-General of Commercial Intelligence, a number of questions of interest were discussed. The Chairman said at the outset that Karachi had been too busy this year to spend much time in discovering grievances. Exports came up first for consideration. The subject of elevators was touched on, and it was mentioned that the Port Trust were keeping in mind the probability of elevators into existence in the near future, but so far very expeditious and economical work was being got through without mechanical aid and local feeling was that it was not wise to force matters. Mr. Noel Paton acquiesced.

Regarding the troubles experienced by exporters in the Punjab in obtaining refunds of octroi, Mr. Noel Paton took careful notes of the complaints. The attitude of the Chamber is that the railway receipt should be everywhere accepted as sufficient evidence for octroi assessment

With reference to Karachi complaints about the watering of cotton in the Punjab, Mr. Noel Paton undertook to took into the matter. As to the question of barley exports in relation to brewers' requirements the Director-General gave some useful information. The Chamber represented that the increased charges on the North Western Railway were diverting Afghanistan wool to Russia. Mr. Noel Paton promised an investigation.

Passing to trade the discussion dealt briefly with cotton goods and sugar in which the figures were unusally large.

A question was asked whether Government intended to push through the White Phosphorus Matches Prohibition Bill this year, and the Director General replied that he did not know. As to trade in Southern Persia, Mr. Noel Paton said he had heard in Bombay that conditions had somewhat improved and he asked for information as to that. In reply he was told that complaints continued to come in that the roads were impassable and that trade was almost at a standstill. Some views were exchanged on the Sind Insolvency Act and Indian Companies Act, and in conclusion there was an expression of approval of the proposed new arrangement for the working of the Department of Commercial Intelligence in the future.

THE KHOST REVOLT.

Afghan Hostages Demanded and Given.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JULY 18

The frontier correspondent reports that the negotiations between the Afghan authorities and the Mangal tribesmen in Khost were facilitated by some of the Amir's officers staying as hostages in the tribal villages. The Mangals were thus assured that no treacherous arrests would be made as on previous occasions.

CHOLERA AT POONA.

Death of a European Woman.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, JULY 18.

Mrs. Knox, wife of Sergeant Knox of the 2nd Batt. Loyal North Lancashire Regiment, Ghorpure, died of cholera yesterday afternoon, at the Station Hospital at Wanowrie. The deceased, it appears, contracted the disease from her baby, who died on Tuesday evening. She was taken ill not long after, and was removed to the hospital on Wednesday, but died the same afternoon.

NEW FACTORY ACT.

Jute Workers Strike in Protest.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JULY 18.

A strike of nearly five thousand workmen attached to the Bally Jute Mills is reported, which is to be a protest against the introduction of the new Factory Act.

INDIA AND FREE TRADE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JULY 18.

Commenting on the Bengal Chamber of Commerce's letter to the Government of Bengal on railway *minima* rates, the *Statesman* expresses satisfaction, and considers it high time that the Government of India, who are understood to be free traders, should bring to an end this costly anomaly.

The *Englishman* agrees that the system is really protection in an eminently undesirable form.

MAGISTRATE'S SUICIDE.

English Civilian Shoots Himself.

A BIHAR TRAGEDY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JULY 18.

A Gya correspondent wires :—Mr. P. S. Shettle, I. C. S., officiating District Magistrate, Gya, (Bihar), committed suicide to-day by shooting himself with a revolver.

About 3 p. m. his chaprasi went to deliver to him a telegram and after searching for him everywhere found him in the bath room, seated on a chair, quite dead and with blood streaming down his clothes. He had two bullet wounds on the left temple, and the revolver lying on the ground. The motive for this act is at present unknown, but it is supposed that some bad news received by the morning mail was the cause.

Mr. Shettle was a bachelor and a young officer of great promise.

[Mr. Philip Shakespeare Shettle came to India in December 1904 and had since then been an assistant collector in Bengal. He was educated at Oundle and Caius' College, Cambridge.]

CALCUTTA CORPORATION.

Indian Member Called on to Withdraw.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JULY 18.

There was a scene at the meeting of the Calcutta Corporation last evening.

Mr. Braunfeld presided in the absence of the acting Chairman, Mr. Payne, and Rai Radha Churn Pal Bahadur moved that the proposed rules by the Commissioner of Police in regard to the use of the streets in Calcutta be referred to a Committee for consideration and report.

Mr. Mitter seconded and there were cries of "vote, vote."

Then Mr. Priyanath Mallick rose and said : That will not do. We have not got a good show to-day from a non-official chairman.

He was interrupted by cries of order and shame, and, on being called upon by the Chairman to do so withdrew his remark.

Mr. Priyanath Mullick then said : It is not in order to discuss the rules passed by the Commissioner of Police.

The motion was then ruled out of order.

A CIVILIAN'S FUNERAL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DELHI, JULY 18.

Mr. J. F. Brewster, I.C.S., died suddenly o heart failure yesterday afternoon, his death taking place while he was sitting in a chair talking to Mr. Hadow, Superintendent of Police, at the latter's bungalow.

The funeral of the late Mr. Brewster took place at the Nicholson Cemetery, starting from the bungalow of Mr. Hadow. The pall bearers and firing party were furnished by a detachment of the King's Own Scottish Borderers. The principal residents of the city also attended.

The late Mr. Brewster had been ill and had gone to Simla to recuperate. He returned yesterday morning with Colonel Cole, and was spending the day with Mr. Hadow, before proceeding to Hissar where he was acting Deputy Commissioner.

AFGHAN ROAD-MAKING.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JULY 18.

A newsletter from Jellalabad states that the work of road-making, in which the Amir takes such a strong personal interest is proceeding steadily, mainly by forced labour. The military road from Laghman into Kafiristan is now open, a number of bridges having lately been finished. Similarly in the Asmar direction, on the southern border of Chitral, the road has been greatly improved. It offers an alternative route into Kafiristan. It is said to be the intention of the Amir to link the military road through Kafiristan with the trade route in Badaksham.

BENGAL COTTON MILLS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JULY 18.

Capital forecasts that the reports of the cotton mills in Bengal for the half year ending in July, will be fairly good, and it understands that the old Boureah Mills will show a profit of three lakhs, the Dunbar Mills one and half lakhs, the New Ring Mills half a lakh and Goosery a small credit balance.

BOOK-MAKER CHARGED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JULY 18.

Mr. Bagram, Second Presidency Magistrate, yesterday disposed of the case in which Mr. S. B. Beattie, a bookmaker, was charged with dishonestly receiving and retaining a Government currency note for one thousand rupees. The magistrate found that no case had been made out against the accused and directed his discharge.

NEW DELHI.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DELHI, JULY 18.

The Viceroy and party will arrive at Delhi about the 28th instant when His Excellency will inspect the works for the new city, then proceeding to Dehra Dun when he will return to Simla in the first week of August.

It is understood to have been decided to make over the house hitherto occupied by the Commissioner of Delhi for the residence of the Commander-in-Chief,

Good progress continues to be made with the new buildings, but the gardening operations have been retarded owing to the unfortunate death from enteric of Mr. Dott, the European gardener from the Botanical Gardens, at Calcutta, whose successor is expected shortly from the United Provinces.

SPORTING NEWS.

Bangalore Races Second Day.

SPOILED BY RAIN.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGALORE, JULY 18.

The races were greatly marred by heavy rain which made the going desparately heavy, and generally disorganized matters. It was a good day again for the light-weights. The attendance was distinctly poor. Details :—

RICHMOND PLATE.—6 furlongs.

Mr. Sattar's Wavehill, 9st. 7lbs..........Ruiz 1
Mr. A. N. Dass's Annahean, 8st..........Vincent 2
Zemindar of Sivagiri's Sperry, 10st. 4lbs......Firth 3

ALSO RAN :—Bachelor's Art 8st. 13lbs, Rapin 8st. 6lbs., Lady Lucretia 8st. 4lbs, Bell Dhu 8st. 2lbs., Informer 8st. 1lb., Vic's Pride 7st. 13lbs.

BETTING :—3 to 1 against Rapin, 4 to 1 against Bachelor's Art, 6 to 1 against Sperry, Wavehill and Lady Lucretia, 8 to 1 against the remainder.

THE RACE :—Run in a shower of rain. Won by a short head, two lengths between second and third.

TIME : 1 min. 24 3-5 secs.

FARM PLATE.—6 furlongs.

Mah of Mysore's Chemise, 6st..........Harrison 1
Mr. Aubrey Jone's Cowslip, 9st. 12lbs....Robinson 2
Mr. Hameed's Pearl 9st. 12lbs..........Ruiz 3

ALSO RAN :—Aubrey 7st.

THE RACE :—Aubrey was badly left Cowslip and Chemise led to the distance where Pearl and Chemise drew away. Won by a length and a quarter, half a length between second and third.

TIME :—1min. 26 2-5secs.

HORSE SCURRY.—(1st Division)—5 furlongs.

Mr. R. R. S's Lithosian, 7st. 11lbs.........McGlone 1
Mr. Garda's Macann, 8st. 8lbs..........P. Brown 2
Kour Sahib's Malmsey 9st. 8lbs..........Southall 3

BETTING :—2 to 1 against Malmsey and Harene, 2 1-2 to 1 against Lithosian, 3 to 1 against Maccann and Milford.

THE RACE.—From a good start Macann and Harene led. At the 3 furlongs Lithsian joined the leaders and drew away. In the straight Lithosian led. Won, by a length, two lengths separating the second and third.

TIME—1 min. 9 secs.

ULSOOR PLATE :—5 furlongs.

Mr. Desraj Urs' Morning Star 8st. 9lbs....P. Kalu 1
Mr. A. Hameed's Primoa 8st. 2lbs..........Ruiz 2
Maharajah of Mysore's Kismet II 8st. 6lbs. Harrison 3

ALSO RAN :—Mandeville, 9st. ; Mauveron, 9st. 10lbs. ; Ruling Passion, 9st. 8lbs. ; Evening Herald, 8st. 10lbs. ; Token, 8st. 3lbs ; Master Priam, 7st. 8lbs. ; Lady's Maid, 7st. 2lbs. ; Sahara, 7st. ; Cadoga, 6st. 2lbs. and Brynbella, 6st.

BETTING :—3 to 1 against Mauveron, Mandeville, and Lady's Maid, 4 to 1 again Morning Star, 5 to 1 against Evening Herald, Premoa, and Kismet II, 6 to 1 against the remainder.

THE RACE :—The race was run in heavy rain. Won by two lengths, half a length between second and 3rd.

TIME—1 min 11secs.

MAHARAJAH OF MYSORE'S CUP.—1 mile and 640 yards.

Kour Sahib of Patiala's Mile 10st. 1lb....Southall 1
Mr. Alp's The Cellarer 8st. 6lbs..........Firth 2
Mr. Garda's Lady Erna 9st. 10lbs.........P. Brown 3

ALSO RAN.—Hamara 9st. 2lbs., Santoniette 8st 2lbs., Cheeky 7st. 4lbs., Sporran 7st. 3lbs., Mary 7st 2lbs., Miracle 6st. 13lbs. and Harebell 7st.

BETTING.—2 to 1 against Santoinette, 2 to 1 The Cellarer, 5 to 1 Lady Erna and Hamara, 6 to 1 Mil, Cheeky, Sporran and Mary B, and 8 to 1 Miracle and Harebell.

THE RACE.—Mil led at once. The Cellarer was second up to the furlong, then failing back it returned to second place in the straight. Won by 3 lengths, 6 lengths between second and third.

TIME.—2 min. and 35 4-5 secs.

EASTERN PLATE.—6 furlongs.

Mr. Lion's Aasud 9st..........P. Brown 1
Mr. Obeidulla Khan of Bhopal's Aga 10st 2lbs. ....Southall 2
Hajee Oosman Sait's Grey Mist 7st.........Melsom 3

ALSO RAN :—Asfundier 10st. 3lbs., Hachel 10st. 2lbs., Crown Prince 9st. 4lbs., and Zari 7st.

BETTING :—3 to 1 against Aasud, Aga and Crown Prince, 4 to 1 Asfundier, 5 to 1 Grey Mist and Zari, and 6 to 1 Hachel.

THE RACE :—Grey Mist jumped off with the lead and ran well to the second furlong where Aasud and Aga came through strongly and finished first and second with Grey Mist as third. Won by two lengths, half a length between second and third.

TIME :—1 min. and 3 3-5 secs.

HORSE SCURRY.—(Second Division)—5 furlongs.

Mr. Malmsley's Meddling 8st. 10lbs.......... 1
Maharaja of Mysore's Eustace 8st. 12lbs......Bland 2
Mr. Desaraj Urs' Metal Maid 9st..........McGlone 3

ALSO RAN :—Little Speed 8st, 13lbs ; Sophocles 8st. 13lbs ; T.M.S. 8st. 6lbs ; and Vitulos 7st. 11lbs.

BETTING :—2 to 1 on Meddling, 4 to 1 against Eustace and Sophocles, and 5 to 1 the rest.

THE RACE :—Middling led from start to finish. Won by three lengths, two lengths between second and third.

TIME :—1 min. 10 secs.

JAIL INCIDENT.

Burmese Convict's Attack on European Prisoner.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, JULY 18.

While the jail superintendent was going round the Central Jail on Tuesday evening a Burman prisoner, an old offender with thirty-five previous convictions, assaulted with a steel shackle Briscoe Birch, a convict warder who is undergoing six years in connection with the Kheddah frauds, (inflicting a serious wound over the artery in the middle of the neck. The assailant was disarmed and locked up. It was alleged that Birch had oppressed him since his recent arrival from Mandalay Jail and he resolved to put a stop to it.

Birch's injury is not dangerous.

KARACHI MARKETS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, JULY 18.

Heavy rain fell in Upper Sind yesterday evening and a short shower in Karachi. The river is rising and the general outlook has greatly improved.

The wheat market is dull in Europe and America and with a falling market new business is difficult.

The freight market remains steady and there is fair demand for tonnage. At the moment, however. exporters are not to make engagements further than September, except at something lower than the rates demanded by owners.

THE ASSAMESE RIOT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JULY 18.

Mohendra Nath De, alias Rishi Joganada of Arunachal Asram, the write of two or three volumes who received a gun shot wound at Jagatsi Asram in Moulvi Bazar (Sylhet), died on Tuesday afternoon in Sylhet jail.

BOMBAY VOL. ARTILLERY.

Proposal to Form a Field Battery.

100 RECRUITS WANTED.

An important meeting of members of the Bombay Volunteer Artillery was held at the Town Hall, last evening, to consider a proposal laid before them by their new commander, Lieut.-Col. the Hon. A. Hill-Trevor, that a field battery be formed as an addition to the present corps. There was a large attendance of non-commissioned officers and men and Col. Hill-Trevor was supported by Major Hawes, Major Boughton Chambers, Capt. Cudlip (Adjutant) Capt. Lambert, Lieut. Retallack, Lieut. Sowerby and Lieut. Allem.

Col. Hill-Trevor, who presided, first of all thanked the members of the corps for having done him th honour of electing him as Colonel and assured them that he would do his best at all times to further the interests of the Bombay Volunteer Artillery. He remarked that he had accepted the command with some diffidence, because he knew nothing about artillery, but that diffidence had been entirely dissipated by the kindly welcome which he had received from all the officers, non-commissioned officers and men of the corps. He mentioned that the 25th anniversary of the foundation of the corps would shortly occur, and he hoped that on November 8th, 9th and 10th the members would support him cordially in a celebration to which the Poona and Ahmedabad Cos. were, to be invited and which would include a dance, a whole-day cricket match, a concert and, finally on Sunday, a church parade.

In regard to the Field Battery, which, he hoped, they would be able to raise in connection with the corps, he wanted to point out that there was no desire to compete with the Light Horse or any other volunteer organisation. He was assured that there were well over one hundred Britishers in Bombay who were not volunteers, and he appealed to the members of the corps to give him their utmost assistance to obtain one hundred recruits, whom he was sure it would be possible to obtain if the best efforts were put forward.

ACTUAL PROPOSALS.

Detailing more precisely the character of the battery, which he hoped they would be able to form, he spoke as follows :—

"I have asked you to meet me here this evening, in order that I may lay before you the scheme for the formation of a field battery. The guns of this battery now form the movable armament of the Garrison here, and are manned partly by the R. G. A., and partly by the regular infantry, who however only do a very short course of training. It has been suggested that we, who in this country fill the place of the R. G. A. Special Reserve at home, should take over the manning of this armament, and thus free the regulars for their special duties. I hope that this scheme will be approved of by the corps and enthusiastically supported by all the officers, non-commissioned officers, and men. I am glad to be able to tell you that it meets with the entire approval of Major-General Gorringe, and that the General has already taken great interest and trouble in the matter. At present the guns are drawn by oxen, My idea is to subsidise sufficient horses to horse the guns, but I am unable to make a definite statement regarding what arrangements we shall be able to make, until I have had an orpportunity of seeing the large shippers, who are not in Bombay at present. In any case I do not think that we shall have any difficulty in obtaining competent drivers. In order to make the scheme of practical use. we should aim at providing personnel and a field battery no less efficient than the Lancashire C. V. O. and Elswick Field Batteries, which as you know did excellent work in South Africa, and thus make ourselves fit to take the field with the nobile column of this Garrison, either in defence of Bombay itself, or to assist in operations in adjacent districts.

"We may find that it will only be possible for us to take over one or two sections, but I sincerely hope that we shall find so much support from men, who are not now volunteers, that we shall be able to take over the whole battery. The benefits, which the Corps will receive are very great, and possibly the one which will affect the men most will be that the standing gun drill will be able to be carried out in the Arsenal. This means that men will be able to attend drills without having to go so far. I hope to be able to make arrangements for any man, who wishes to become a driver to attend a riding school.

"It must, not for a moment, be thought that the battery will, in any way, be allowed to interfere with the work of the forts, for as you know we are relied upon for the manning of Mahalukshmi and Government House Forts. I shall do all I can to carry this scheme through, but however much of my spare time I give up I shall be unable to carry it to a successful conclusion, unless I receive the co-operation of every man in the Corps. This I am sure will be readily given, and I ask you to start at once and to persuade your friends to join. We are below strength at present, but I hope that in a short time this will not be so.

"In conclusion, I know that you will agree with me when I say that it is up to every officer and man to make the scheme a success, so that we may show to the General Officer Commanding our appreciation of the chance, which he has given us. The difficulties I know are numerous, and also that they will not be overcome in a day, but I feel convinced that if we all work together we shall be able to have a battery, which will be a credit to Bombay, and of great use if required. I know quite well that volunteering has and will become a greater tax upon our spare time, but this is necessary if we are to make ourselves efficient, and to be of real use when wanted. I think every one will agree with me that it is the duty of every Englishman to belong to some corps, but he will be of no use unless he is prepared to give up some of his time and pleasures. I feel certain that all officers, non-commissioned officers and men of the B. V. A. are and ever will be ready to do this."

EFFECT ON PRESENT COMPANIES.

Replying to questions from various members of the corps, Col. Hill-Trevor, said that they would take over, if sufficient men were forthcoming, a battery of six 15-pounder guns. He emphasised the point that there was no intention of allowing the present garrison companies to be weakened, as on them the G. O. C. in Bombay would still rely for the manning of the Malabar Point and Mahalaxmi Batteries. However, as the Field Battery appeared to be regarded as the more attractive branch, present members of the garrison companies would have the first opportunity of joining the Field Battery and new members would be recruited for the garrison companies, and if they wished to join the mounted branch, would have to wait for vacancies.

The proposal, after explanation, was enthusiastically received, and suggestions for recruiting having been offered, it was decided that a meeting should be called in Parel with the object of enlisting the assistance of Europeans employed in the mill industry.

Col. Hill-Trevor also stated that he had been authorised to say that suitable head-quarters would be available in an existing building. In conclusion he wished to express his thanks to Major-General Gorringe, to Colonel Vincent, commanding R.G.A. to Major Dobbs, Chief Staff Officer, and to his Adjutant, Captain Cudlip, for the very friendly way in which they had received him, and for the kind assistance and advice which he had already received from them.

RAILWAY SECRECY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JULY 18.

Capital alludes to the neglect of the railways to send details of accidents to the Press as laid down by Government resolutions in 1910, and mentions several recent serious accidents, some attended with loss of life, which have not been made public.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

THE HIGH COURT.

THE TYPEWRITER CASE.

Hearing of Mr. Percy Fischer's Appeal.

CONVICTION CONFIRMED.

Mr. Justice Chandavarkar and Mr. Justice Batchelor heard an appeal presented by Mr. P. Godinho, on behalf of Mr. Percy Fischer.

It will be remembered that Mr. Fischer was charged before Mr. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, at the instance of Sheik Mahomed Crabtree and Mr. B having committed criminal breach of trust in respect of two Royal Barlock typewriters.

Mr. Aston, the Chief Presidency Magistrate, convicted Mr. Fischer and sentenced him to one day's imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 200, Mr. Godinho on behalf of Mr. Fischer said that his client had been charged with criminal breach of trust in respect of two Royal Barlock typewriters, which were deposited with him as security. Crabtree and Fischer were great friends, In the month of August, 1911, Crabtree went to Fischer and explained to him his financial troubles and asked him to help him. Fischer was anxious to help Crabtree, but did not want Crabtree to know that the money was really coming from him, and so he arranged to make the loan through one Bhatina. Accordingly a loan of Rs. 1,400 was made to Crabtree, a hundi for the amount was then passed by Crabtree, and was put in an envelope and allowed to remain with Bhatina until it was produced in court. In security for the payment of this money eight Royal Barlock typewriters were deposited with Fischer by Crabtree.

On the 24th of November, 1911, it was alleged that Bhatina went to Kerwala and in conjunction with him arranged for a bogus sale of ten typewriters by this arrangement. Kerwala was to bring a bogus cheque for Rs. 1,400 and tell Fischer that he was willing to purchase the machines for Rs. 1,400. The defence was that once Bhatina got hold of the documents in his hands he stuck to them. Meantime a quarrel took place between Gadiali, Mr. Fischer's manager, and Bhatina with the result that he was turned out of Fischer's office. When Fischer was asked to interfere it is alleged that he said that Gadiali was a very useful man, in fact an Inverarity, and that so long as he followed Gadiali's advice he never got into trouble. This incident was said to be the cause of Bhatina turning against Fischer. There was no secrecy about the use of the typewriters, one was openly used in Fischer's office and the other had been openly sent to Mr. Fischer's brother's office and was in use there. Mr. Fischer was of an extremely obliging nature and from the entries appearing in his account book it would be seen how by stealth he had assisted several persons in their difficulties. After the 1st of October, 1911, when the hundi fell due and was not met the typewriters practically became his property.

WHO LENT THE MONEY ?

Mr. L. H. Shah, who appeared for the complainants said that the important question was, to whom the money paid to Crabtree really belonged. That money came out of Bhatina's pocket. From the 15th of August, 1911, to December, 1911, there was no suggestion whatever that Fischer had paid the money. The only evidence to support the binami theory was the entry in the fair cash book. What had become of the rough cash book, and of the ledger was not known. These books were not put in by the defence. It is as important to remember that if they prove that the money really came from Bhatina's pocket they had to prove that Fischer returned the money at some time. Bhatina did not know Crabtree, he was only obliging Fischer and as a security eight Royal Barlock machines were to be deposited. These machines were allowed to be kept in Fischer's office for the simple reason that Bhatina had no place for them in his office. There had been clear evidence of the wrongful use of two of the typewriters deposited as security. Gadiali made a suggestion, after the quarrel with Bhatina, that Fischer should sell these eight typewriters as his own and appropriate the proceeds as due to him for the money advanced to Crabtree, and allow Bhatina to take separate steps against Crabtree on the hundi given by him. This suggestion did not commend itself to Fischer.

Mr. Justice Chandavarkar, in delivering his judgment, said that after carefully listening to the arguments and reading the evidence, he found the balance was decidedly in favour of the case made out for the prosecution. The documentary evidence consisting of letters contemporaneous with the transaction was also in favour of the prosecution. The only evidence relied on, to show that Fischer was the lender, was an entry in his books, assuming that that entry was not a fabricated one. His lordship however thought that the letters and documents relied on by the prosecution were not open to that suspicion. There was the evidence, of Parker that Fischer in his own office had remarked that he had engineered the matters. This was inconsistent with the defence theory that Fischer himself was the lender of the money. Bhatnia claimed the typewriters in default of Crabtree's failing to pay the money. Fischer failed to reply to the letters sent by the solicitors on behalf of the complainant. This conduct could only be inferred to mean that Bhatina was the real lender and not Fischer. Gadiali's evidence could not be believed, he was Fisher's man. On the whole his lordship thought no case had been made out to warrant their interference. The application for review was rejected and the sentence confirmed.

Mr. Justice Batchelor, delivered a separate judgment concurring with the above. He thought that the fact that the money came from Bhatina's pocket was proved by the cheque given by him; this was not disputed by the defence. The evidence showed that Bhatina and Fischer were not on such friendly terms as it was tried to make out by the defence. There was therefore no excuse why Fischer should not have taken the usual business receipts from Bhatina if the money really was his. There was an instance in which Fischer took good care to take a receipt from Bhatina for a small amount. The magistrate had Bhatina before him for ten days and had every opportunity of noting his behaviour, and the magistrate had believed him.

A HEINOUS OFFENCE.

Their lordships disposed of an appeal presented by Pandarinath Vyankuji, a prisoner in the Ahmednagar jail. The prisoner was convicted at the last criminal sessions held at Ahmednagar and convicted under section 326 I. P. C. and sentenced to five years' rigorous imprisonment.

The facts of the case were that the prisoner was spending a night with the complainant, and at midnight suddenly attacked her with a knife and attempted to cut her throat. In the struggle he cut off the upper lip of the woman. The woman had been permanently disfigured.

The prisoner's defence was grave and sudden provocation. Their Lordship's rejected the appeal.

PARSI LUNATIC'S ESTATE.

Messrs. Sorabji B. Munshi, Temulji B. Lah and Dinshaw Oliaji, presented an application to Mr. Justice Davar, praying that they may be relieved of their office as members of a committee appointed under the orders of the court to take charge of the property and person of one Rustomji Kavasji Lah, who was adjudged lunatic in 1907. The property consisted of Government security worth Rs. 40,000.

The ground for making their application was that they could not agree.

Mr. Bahadurji, on behalf of the petitioners, stated that the lunatic was well taken care of in the Lunatic Asylum at Colaba. He was also given a certain amount of liberty. He was taken out every evening for a drive, and to various places of amusement including cinematograph performances.

His lordship appointed Messrs Sorabji Munshi, Savakshah Oliaji to administer the lunatic's estate Mr. Munshi was also to be in charge of the person of the lunatic.

THE POLICE COURTS.

THE BEILA CASE.

Before Rao Bahadur Chunilal H. Setalvad, Third Presidency Magistrate, Mir Abdul Rasul Alamkhan Navab of Beila, Narandas Sunderji, a Bhattia and Maneckshah Dhanjibhai, a Parsi, were charged with cheating five merchants of Bombay in respect of jewellery, furniture and carriages to the extent of Rs. 15,000. The merchants alleged to be cheated are: Sorabji and Jamsetji Khan, jewellers; J. D. Press, coach builder; Motilal Dayabhoy Javeri, jeweller; S. Pestonji, dealer in furniture; and Hari Bhanai

In opening the case of Messrs. Sorabji and Jamsetj, Khan, their pleader said that on the 6th of April last the first accused, who described himself as Navab of Beila, accompanied by a Bhattia, the (second accused) and a Parsi (the third accused), went to the complainant's shop at 10 o'clock in the morning. The second accused was attired after the style of a Kathiawadi Chief, having tied a rich "feuta" on the head, wore tight trousers, and "shining" shoes, and a long coat completing his get-up. He called himself private secretary to the Navab, the third accused introduced himself as the assistant private secretary of the Navab. The "secretaries" introduced the first accused as the Navab Saheb of Beila, a person owning large property, palaces and buildings in Surat, and a man of considerable means. He had come to Bombay to make purchases in connection with the marriage of his son which event was to be celebrated on a near date. He wanted to purchase jewellery to the extent of a lakh of rupees. As they desired to inspect and select some jewellery the shop assistant showed them many articles. Out of these they selected ornaments worth about Rs. 22,680. They asked the complainants to allow them to take the articles on approval to Surat, where the Begums (ladies of the Navab's family) would select them. The third accused asked the jewellers: "Do you not know the Navab and us, his secretaries? We have on so many occasions made purchases from your shop." The complainant said he did not know them and would not let them take anything on approval. The second accused then said that the same morning they had made lot of purchases from Motilal Dayabhai Javeri, and J. D. Press and others. These had all sold on credit goods to the extent of thousands of rupees. The complainant not being willing to allow credit or part with his jewellery on approval, the accused went away saying they would call again. In the meantime the complainants had made inquiries whether the accused received goods on approval and credit from the merchants and they were satisfied that it was so. At 4 o'clock in the afternoon all the accused returned to the shop and the second accused said that he was related to Mr. Narotum Morarji, the present Sheriff of Bombay, and that there was no harm in allowing the Navab to take the goods on credit. The complainant was at last induced to consent and a memo was drawn up by the second accused and signed by the first accused and four articles valued at Rs. 23,000 were entrusted to the accused. Before leaving, the third accused told Edulji, an assistant in the shop that if they (the jewellers) could manage to take a good lot of jewellery to Surat, he would induce the Navab to buy at least sixty to seventy thousand rupees worth from them. The assistant asked his master and he was given a large amount of jewellery to take with him to Surat. The third accused said he was going the same night. Edulji started that night. He saw the Navab and the second accused travel by first class and the third accused by the second. On going to Surat the accused took the jeweller's assistant to a palace. It was a grand building, richly furnished with handsomely made up apartments. On seeing all this Edulji was convinced of the splendour and glory of the Navab. He gave him jewellery worth Rs. 38,000 and received two post dated cheques for Rs. 20,000 and Rs. 18,000 on the Surat Branch of the Bank of Bombay. Nana Mana, Khan's pleader, said, a notorious character recently convicted in connection with a big burglary in Bombay informed the complainant that the palace was the first accused's mother's property that he (the Navab) was a penniless beggar and his secretaries were great "rogues." The complainant thereupon made a demand and succeeded in recovering a great portion of the jewellery except a few articles worth about Rs. 8,900.

The Magistrate: Does it form part of the jewellery taken from Bombay on approval?

The pleader for the prosecution said that all the articles taken on approval were returned.

Continuing the pleader said that on the first occasion when the complainant sent his men to Surat the accused returned all the articles taken on approval. As to the other articles the complainant's men went to the accused one night at 10 o'clock when they found themselves surrounded by budmashes. They were made to sign a letter that they would return the cheques back to the Navab and that he should keep a certain portion of the jewellery for the price of which no demand should be made for six months. Subsequently the complainant found out that jewellery to the extent of Rs. 3,000 was mortgaged by the accused through the second accused's nephew for sixteen hundred rupees.

The magistrate observed that from the opening it appeared that the whole thing transpired in Surat and this Court had no jurisdiction in the matter.

The pleader submittted that the transaction took place in Surat, but the complainant sent the articles to Surat on the representations falsely made in Bombay.

The magistrate said he would record evidence until he came to a stage when the question of jurisdiction could be decided and disposed of or continue the trial as the case might be.

The enquiry was adjourned to July 23.

ATTEMPTED THEFT.

Yesterday at the Esplanade Police Court before Mr. Kenneth Kemp, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Ferguson charged Thakoo Dhulia, a Hindu, with attempting to steal a hand-bag from Mrs. Stubbs, living at Byculla.

The accused and another man went near the complainant while she was near a fruit stall and asked her to purchase oranges. He then suddenly attempted to snatch away the hand-bag which was hanging on her wrist. Before he could run away a market peon arrested him.

His worship sentenced him to four days' rigorous imprisonment.

WRONGFUL CONFINEMENT.

At the Mazagon Police Court, Mr. Frank Oliveira disposed of the case in which Deputy-Inspector Surgon charged Ahmed Dawood, a Mahomedan, with wrongfully confining Jiwa Manchand, a servant in the employ of a woman named Ganga.

The prosecution case was that the complainant went to the assistance of Ganga who was being assaulted by the accused. The latter resented interference and the picked up the complainant, took him to his room and there locked him up. Ganga went to the police and gave information that her servant was locked up. The accused followed and said he had locked up a thief who had entered his house.

Before the magistrate, the accused made the same defence.

On the evidence his worship convicted the accused and fined Rs. 10.

BOMBAY SEASON REPORT.

The following general summary of season and crops condition during the past week in the Bombay Presidency has been published:—

In Sind there was slight rainfall during the week which was beneficial in parts. Water in the canals is still deficient. Sowing and transplantation are in progress. In the Konkan the rainfall was good and well distributed. Transplantation continues and all crops are in good condition. Throughout Gujarat and Kathiawar there was good and beneficial rainfall. Sowing is in full progress and transplantation has been commenced. Crops are in good condition. In the Deccan and Karnatak rainfall was partial and insufficient. Sowing and transplantation are retarded. Water for irrigation is also deficient. More rain is urgently needed in these areas. Agricultural stock is reported to be deteriorating in several districts; it is deficient in parts of the Deccan and Cutch. There is a general shortage of fodder. The prices of food-grains have risen in Poona, Satara and Belgaum; elsewhere they are stationary. The quantities of food-grains purchasable per rupee are 30 to 55 per cent. less than normal in Sind, 30 to 47 per cent. less than normal in Gujarat, 23 to 35 per cent. less than normal in the Konkan, 33 to 51 per cent. less than normal in the Deccan and 42 to 51 per cent. less than normal in the Karnatak.

Distress continues throughout the Panch Mahals district and parts of Kathiawar. Relief measures are adequate. The public health is generally good and people on relief works are in good condition. Distribution of takavi continues. The stocks of grain are sufficient. Price of bajri is 8 1-4 to 9 and of maize 9 to 10 1-2 seers per rupee. The numbers on relief works for the week ending 13th July were 36,686 in the Panch Mahals and 5,037 in Kathiawar. The numbers on gratuitous relief in Ahmedabad, the Panch Mahals, Kaira, West Khandesh, Nasik, Ahmednagar, Poona, Sholapur, Bijapur, Belgaum and Dharwar were 56,712. In the Native States of Kathiawar, Palanpur, Mahi Kantha, Rewa Kantha and Jath the numbers on test works were 3,043 and on gratuitous relief 5,680.

BOMBAY POLICE.

Presentation of Coronation Medals.

At the Head Police office, yesterday, Mr. S. M. Edwardes C. V. O., I. C. S., Commissioner of Police, performed the ceremony of presenting Coronation Durbar medals to officers and men of the Bombay City Police Force and to twenty-one Indian non-official gentlemen, who had rendered valuable assistance during the recent Royal visit.

Mr. Edwardes, in presenting the medals, said:

"I have been entrusted with the pleasant task of presenting to you this afternoon the silver Coronation medals, which was struck in honour of His Imperial Majesty's Coronation at Delhi. The medal is intended to serve as a memento of the specially arduous work, which the City Police Force performed during the Royal visit and of the exemplary manner in which that work was carried out. There is no need for me to dilate upon this topic, for you all became aware from the Government resolution of the 9th of December, 1911, that His Imperial Majesty was satisfied with the work that you did. And to have gained the approbation of the King-Emperor himself is a circumstance of which any police force may well be proud.

"To the non-official gentlemen and to Bai Jankibai, who has also been honoured with the grant of the medal, I need only say that some of you did excellent work for the Commissioner of Police as private detectives during the Royal visit and thereby amply earned this reward, while the others on the list are people, who have established a reputation for quiet philanthropy and who now receive this medal as a recompense for much charity and kindness shown to some of the poorer Indian subjects of His Imperial Majesty.

"To you all, officials and non-officials, I offer in conclusion my heartiest congratulations."

Among the recipients of the medal were: Bai Jankibai; Dr. J. K. Daji; Mr. A. J. Umrigar; Mr. Damodar Gordhandass Sukhadwalla and other non-officials. Among the police force were; Mr. S. M. Edwardes; Mr. M. F. Vincent; Mr. F. M. Gadney; Mr. Vinayekrao Dinanath, head clerk to the Police Commissioner; Superintendent Sullivan; Inspector Morris; Inspector Favel; Inspector Khan Saheb Cowasji J. Pettigara; Inspector Mahomed M. Taki; Inspector Faizulla M. Taki; Inspector Jefferies; Sub-Inspector Cruickshanks: Inspector Murray; Commandant Down; Inspector Lloyd; Superintendent Walker; Inspector Guider; Inspector Spiers; Inspector Finan; Sub-Inspector Naoroji Saklatwalla; Superintendent Sanderson; Superintendent Priestley; Deputy-Inspector O'Brien; Inspector Stenson; Sergeant Melville; Sub-Inspector Raghunath; Superintendent Coxen; Superintendent Walton; Inspector Flanagan: Inspector Sheehy; Inspector Dixon and many others.

MORTALITY IN BOMBAY.

The following statement shows the total mortality and the incidence of plague in the City of Bombay during the 24 hours from 6. a.m., on the 17th July, to 6 a.m., on the 18th July:—

	Attacks.	Deaths.
Plague ...	nil	nil
Total mortality for to-day from all causes		104
Same date last year..................		82
Small-pox	nil	nil

CHOLERA RETURNS.

The following are the returns of the cholera cases and deaths for the 24 hours ending 5 a.m., yesterday:—

	Attacks.	Deaths.
Fort, Northern	1	1
Umarkhadi	1	1
Dongri	3	3
Market	1	0
Dhobi Talao	1	1
Fanaswadi	2	1
Bhuleshwar	0	2
Girgaum	3	1
Mahalakshmi	2	2
Mazagon	1	1
Tarwadi	1	1
Tardeo	1	0
Byculla	1	1
Worli	1	1
Total...	19	16

THE WEEK'S MORTALITY.

The total number of deaths registered in Bombay during the week ending 18th July was 739, giving a death-rate of 39·23 per annum per thousand as against 29·46 the corresponding period of last year, and 29·34 the average over the past five years. Of the total number 58 died from fevers; 16, plague; 15, small-pox; 1, measles; 68, cholera; 2, leprosy; 55, phthisis; 57, diseases of the nervous system; 189 affections of the respiratory organs; 47, diarrhœa 26, dysentery; 32, still-born; 75, old age and debility; 6, accidents and violence. The classified list of deaths shows:—Jain, 5; Brahmin, 12; Lingaet, 0; Bhattia, 0; Hindu of other caste, 178; Hindu low caste, 68; Musalman, 71; Parsee, 26; Jew, 2; Native Christian, 17; Eurasian, 0; European, 3; Buddhist, 0; other and unknown castes, 2. The total number of births was 385 as against 375 for the corresponding period of last year, and 352 the average over the past five years.

ALL INDIA PLAGUE RETURNS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, July 15.

Mortality from plague in India is rapidly decreasing and deaths during the week ended on the 13th July were only 204 against 277. There were 72 deaths reported from the Bombay Presidency; 23 from Madras; 7 from Bengal; 3 from Bihar and Orissa; 3 from the United Provinces; 14 from the Punjab; 31 from Burma and 31 from the Mysore State.

FOREIGN CABLES.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

Great Britain.	Continent of Europe.	America.	Australia.	China.	Africa.
Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Teheran Perfect	Via Brest Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Aden Perfect.
Via Turkey Perfect.	Via Turkey Perfect.	Via Valentia Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Cadiz Teneriffe Perfect.
Via Suez Perfect.	Via Suez Perfect.	Via Direct Cable Perfect.	......	Via Bhamo Interrupted.	Via Lisbon St. Vincent Perfect.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 18th July, 1912.

(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via	Latest Dates.			Time Occupied in Transmission	
	D.	H.	M.	Hrs.	Mts.
Turkey......	17	11	16 a.m.	14	32
Teheran ...	18	12	5 p.m.	2	6
Suez.........	18	1	20 p.m.	1	37

NOTICES.

Telegrams for Morocco are subject to very great delay and can only be accepted at sender's risk (18-8-11).

Telegrams for all places in interior of China excepting stations on the coast booked by routes other than Bhamo can be accepted at sender's risk (29-2-12).

Italian Administration notify that telegrams for Tripoli are admitted only in plain language and at sender's risk. As an exceptional measure short telegrams in code or cypher language are also admitted if forwarded via Italy and those concerned deposit two copies of their code one at the Tripoli Telegraph Office and the other at the Telegraph Office at Rome (20-10-11).

Telegrams for Brazil via North Atlantic cables can only be accepted at sender's risk (10-2-12).

Telegrams in code for Hankow can only be accepted at Sender's risk. (27-2-12).

THE OPIUM TRADE.

Another Memorial Presented to the Premier.

A copy of a memorial on the opium question recently presented to the Prime Minister on behalf of the representative board of British Anti-Opium Societies has been sent to us for publication. The memorial states:—

(1) Since the signing of the Agreement of 8th May, 1911, between His Majesty's Government and the Government of China, two events of singular importance for the Indo-Chinese opium traffic have taken place, so great as to call imperatively for attention on the part of Great Britain.

(2) First: The change of Government in China. The character of the change may give rise to different opinions, but in so far as it is an advance towards government of a constitutional kind, the people of Great Britain, at least, will naturally give increased consideration to any appeal for raising the treatment of China to the ordinary level of international intercourse. This brings into unpleasant prominence our Treaty relations with China in regard to opium. The acceptance by the Chinese Government of Indian opium was initiated by force of arms, and has been continued for fifty years by silent reference to that force. The Treaties and the recent agreements rest upon the endeavours of China to be at peace with this country at any price.

(3) That the new Government intends to carry forward the campaign against the opium evil is surely beyond question. The very statesman who initiated the campaign is now the President of the Republic, and his right hand man in it is now the Prime Minister. The Advisory Council is considering a Bill so stringent that it contemplates total supression before December 31st. We are glad to note the statement made by Sir Edward Grey in the House of Commons, that his Majesty's Government "understands that the present Chinese Government is as much in earnest as the late Chinese Government with regard to the suppression of opium smoking."

(4) Secondly: The International Conference at The Hague has advanced the international treatment of opium into an entirely new position. The Conference has commended atttempts to cope with the evil wherever found. And, brondly, the twelve nations there assembled have united in a determination to reduce the production and export of opium to the limits of those medical uses in which it is so beneficial to mankind.

(5) The continuance of the Indo-Chinese trade is producing acute diplomatic difficulties. The Provincial Assembly of An-hui declares that the obligation to receive the foreign opium is obstructing its efforts at suppression, and appeals to the Central Government to take action. The Vice-President of the Republic acknowledges that this is the case, and advises the Provincial Assemblies generally to move for revision of Treaties. "At present we are hindered because of the Treaty with your country," urges the late President of the Provisional Government, Sun Yat Sen (May 4th, 1912). Millions of pounds worth of Indian opium are at this moment in Chinese ports waiting to be sent into the interior with the probable result that the intervention of the British Minister at Peking will be asked for; in addition to which the Government of India is proposing to grow 200,000 acres of poppy this year, over and above the amount which will be produced in the Malwa States. To continue such growth is to lay up fresh difficulties for the future. The Indian opium merchants themselves have petitioned the Government of India to stop further sales of Bengal opium in Calcutta and the export rights of Malwa in Bombay, expressing their own willingness to forego further purchases, provided that the Chinese Government can be induced to take over the stocks now in China. Any attempt, however, to bring pressure upon the Chinese Government to take over these stocks would be contrary to the frequently declared policy of His Majesty's Government to assist the Chinese Government, in its "rigorous policy for prohibiting the production, the transport, and the smoking of . . . opium." (Agreement of 8th May, 1911, art. 2).

(6) To allow the opium trade to run its course for another four and a half years is vitally to obstruct the new Government of China in one of its principal moral reforms; it would be to ignore our own expressed determination, in conjunction with the leading nations of the world, to enter upon what, in the preamble of The Hague Convention, is designated "a humanitarian effort," and to forego the inestimable advantage which would be secured to this country by satisfactory relations with China. Great Britain cannot afford to adopt such a policy. It is not fair either to China or to ourselves.

(7) We submit therefore to His Majesty's Government, with great respect, but with great earnestness, the following appeal, viz:

That Great Britain shall release China forthwith from all further obligation to admit Indian opium, and shall bring the export from India to China, and the production of opium in India for China, to an immediate close.

OPIUM PROHIBITION IN CHINA.

President Yuan Shih-kai has issued the following proclamation, dated Peking, June 11:—"The suppression of opium constitutes a policy of importance to eradicate an evil and to save the people. Some time ago a special mandate was issued ordering the metropolitan and provincial high official to continue the policy on the lines of the former mode of procedure.

Nevertheless, it is said that ever since the revolution of last year, there has been either laxity or inactivity in the enforcement of such orders and that the stupid people being greedy of immediate gains, have surreptitiously cultivated the poppy. If it were not peremptorily weeded out and extirpated, the poisonous plant would revive; how could we guide the people to lead a new life and to shake off their old dirt?

The Tutuhs of all provinces, without discrimination as to which of them have and which have not reported the total extinction of poppy cultivation, shall hereby be held responsible for the issuing of an earnest proclamation simultaneously, warning the people that if there be any more such occurrences as the secret cultivation of opium, strict orders for its leveling or eradication will be mercilessly enforced. You who are our citizens shall warn each other not to tread into the net of the law of prohibition, thereby causing lamentable regrets in the future.

ENGINEERS' DEADLOCK.

A serious deadlock has arisen in the engineering trade. Three national joint conferences have considered the men's representations in favour of drastic amendment of the terms of agreement governing working conditions in the engineering industry without reaching agreement, and the representatives of the Employers' Federation and the five engineering trade unions have now signed a declaration that "the parties were unable to arrive at a joint recommendation, and agreed that the question should be considered one on which the constitutional procedure is exhausted. This decision (writes a Labour correspondent) complicates the situation in the shipbuilding industry arising out of the refusal of the employers to concede the demand for an eight hour day. The special delegate meeting of the Amalgamated Society of Engineers, at present in session at Manchester, is likely to decide to give the employers three months' notice of their intention to cancel the existing terms of agreement. The reason alleged for this course by the men is that employers all over the country are displacing skilled artisans by semi-skilled labourers on certain machines with a view to destroying the exclusive rights of men who have served an apprenticeship to work them.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY COLONEL

R. W. L. DUNLOP, V. D.

Bombay, 19th July, 1912.

410—Rifle Club—The Range at Ghat Kopar is allotted to the Rifle Club for matches 5 and 6 as follows:—

Sunday, the 21st instant, by train leaving Victoria Terminus at 6 a.m.

Monday, the 22nd instant, by train leaving Victoria Terminus at 6-20 a. m.

411.—Parade—"G" Company Recruits will parade at Old Head-quarters, Carnac Road (opposite Goculdas Tejpal Hospital) on Monday, 22nd instant, at 7-30 a.m.

E. G. J. BYRNE, Captain,

Adjt., B. V. R.

THE BOMBAY SERVICES.

The appointment of Monsieur Charles Barret as Acting Consul for the Netherlands at Bombay during the absence of Mr. J. G. Bendien is recognised.

Mr. L. J. Sedgwick, I.C.S., Assistant Collector and Magistrate of the First Class in the district of Surat, to be an Additional District Magistrate in that district and to invest him with all the powers of a District Magistrate, pending further orders.

Major J. K. Condon to be a Trustee of the Port of Aden vice Captain B. R. Reilly.

Captain D. de H. Haig, R. E., to act as a Trustee of the Port of Aden vice Major C. B. Collins, R. E.

Mr. P. W. Singleton, an Assistant Opium Agent, is appointed a Probationer in the Imperial Customs Service, with effect from the 3rd July 1912, and is posted to Bombay.

Mr. M. Webb, I. C. S., to act as Deputy Commissioner, Thar and Parkar, in addition to his own duties, during the absence on privilege leave of Mr. W. F. Hudson, I. C. S., or pending further orders.

Mr. E. G. L. Laird-MacGregor, I. C. S., Provincial Superintendent of Census Operations, Bombay Presidency, is granted privilege leave for three months in combination with furlough for 9 months with effect from 29th July 1912 or the subsequent date on which he may be relieved.

The Rev. A. B. F. Cole, on return from leave, to be Chaplain of Karachi with effect from the 1st August.

The Rev. W. E. C. Henry, Chaplain of Karachi, to be Chaplain of Hyderabad (Sind), with effect from the 1st August.

Mr. J. Sanders Slater, Barrister-at-Law, is reappointed. President of the Tribunal of Appeal under the City of Bombay Improvement Act, 1898, for a further period of one year or pending further orders.

Mr. R. D. Bell, I. C. S., Under Secretary to Government, Revenue and Financial Departments, is granted combined leave for two years from August 5th.

Lieut D. G. M. Mearns, 2nd Battalion, B. B. and C. I. Railway Volunteer Rifles, is granted six months' leave out of India with effect from the 12th July.

The following transfers in the Public Works Department are ordered and will take effect on the return from leave of Mr. E. P. Watson, Assistant Engineer:—Mr. E. P. Watson, Assistant Engineer, from the Indus Right Bank Division to the Indus Left Bank Division. Mr. W. Kirkpatrick, Assistant Engineer, from the Indus Left Bank Division to the Indus Right Bank Division.

Mr. E. P. Watson, Assistant Engineer, is granted privilege leave for two months and twenty-nine days with effect from 1st August or subsequent date.

Mr. L. M. Bose, M. Inst. C. E., Executive Engineer, is granted, combined leave for six mon ths

FAMINE RELIEF IN BOMBAY.

The Honorary Secretary of the Bombay Central Famine Relief Fund has forwarded us the following additional list of subscriptions:—

Previously acknowledged Rs. 3,28,699-5-10.

H. H. the Nizam, Rs. 5,000; The Treasurer Lodge Cyrus, Rs. 50; Mrs. Godrej Padamji, Rs. 51; Gosmami Shree 108 Shri Tikayat Govardhanlalji Maharaj, Rs. 1,000; Mr. Itchharam S. Desai, Rs. 2,875-4-3; Mr. Tapidas Dayaram, Rs. 50; Mr. Nayak Bapulal Bhabhalbhai Rs. 60; Trustees of the late Kahandas Narandas Charities, Rs. 100; through Mr. G. K. Deodhar Rs. 1,800; Mr. Khimji Cooverji, Rs. 100; Seth Chandumal Chelaram, Rs. 300; Messrs. Bradbury and Co., Rs. 250; four brothers, Rs. 51; Rangoon Charitable Famine Relief Fund, Rs. 100; Mr. Balubhai Bhaidas, Rs. 200; Seth Narayendas Thakersey Mulji, Rs. 200; Mr. Anandji Hirji, Rs. 12; Mr. Tulsidas Morarji Ratansi, Rs. 36; Mr. Bhugwandas Bhavanbhai and Messrs. Bhimji Kara and Co., Rs. 50; Messrs. Gordhandas Ratansi, Rs. 24; Bhogilal Samaldas, Rs. 12; Kanji Karabhai, Rs. 24; Manmal Gulabchand, Rs. 12; Morarji Velji, Rs. 24; Dwarkadas Narandas Rs. 60: Ranchhoddas Mulji Rs. 12, Ranchhoddas Dayal, Rs. 12; Parmanand Chatturbhuj, Rs. 12; Jethabhai Khimji, Rs. 12; Jeram Jivraj, (Calcutta), Rs. 12; Bai Veerbai care of Haridas Govindji, Rs. 12; Dayaldas Haridas, Rs. 24; Jutha Shamji, Rs. 12; Jauman Aranmul, Rs. 12; Purshotamdas Karsondar, Rs. 12; Virchand Popat (Morvi), Rs. 108; Jamnadas Lukhmidas Mody, Rs. 24; Bhajak Jaishunker Bhudar, Rs. 12; Messrs. Ranchordas Gokaldas and Co. Rs. 12; Mr. Nathu Jetha, Rs. 12; Mr. Durgadas Devidas Jogi, Rs. 12; Mrs. Kasturbai Durgadas, Rs. 12; Bai Harakhbai, Rs. 12; Mr. Shivji Morarji, Rs. 24; Mr Vullabhdas Oomarsi, Rs. 12; Mrs. Ratanbai M. Mehta, Rs. 12; Mr. Gopaldas Liladhar, Rs. 12; Mrs. G.M. Watchmaker, Rs. 12; Bai Parvatibai, widow of Nagindas Harjivandas, Rs. 12; Mr. Lallubhai Nagardas, Rs. 12; Mrs. K. M. Javeri, Rs 24; Mr. Karsondas Andarji, Rs. 12; Mr. Manji Deochand, Rs. 12; Mr. Bhagwandas Jetha, Rs. 12; Mr. Amarchand Madhavji, Rs. 132; Mr. Dharsi Morarji, Rs. 108 Mr. Thackersey Dayal, Rs. 12; Mr. H. Manecklal, Rs. 12; Messrs. M. B. Gandhi and Co., Rs. 12; Mr. Khimji Damji, Rs. 12; Mandvi Bunder Telegraph Writers Association, Rs. 12; Mr. Tokarsey Canji Rs. 48; Mr. Nensey Versey Rs. 12; Mr. Krupel Dungarsey, Rs. 60; Mr. Mathuradas Raoji 24; Mr. Vrajlal Khimchand Rs. 12; through Bombay Grain Merchants' Association as collected by them, Rs. 72; Mr. Bhaya Alla, Rs. 12; Mr. Vadilal Purshotam, Rs. 36; Mr. Harilal Vijbhucandas, Rs. 12; Mr. Maganlal Harilal, Rs. 12; Messrs. Dinshaw Master and Co., Rs. 12; the Pleaders of Vanchli Court, Rs. 12; Mr. Lakhamsey Khetsey, Rs. 48; Mr. Gordhandas Manji Moriwalla, Rs. 12; A gentleman, Rs. 12; Mrs. S. J. Nariman in memory of late Mancherji Dinshaw, Rs. 24; Mr. Jethabai Virji, Rs. 24; Mr. Mathuradas Dungarsey in memory of his daughter Jamnabai, Rs. 12; The Chocksi Bazaar Madhav Bag Rs. 60; Mr. Virji Gangajar Rs. 24; Mr. Damoder Jutha Rs. 24; Mr. Pranjivan Vasanji, Rs. 12; Mr. Dwarkadas Shamji, Rs. 12; Mr. Davidas Shamji, Rs. 12; Ranchhoddas Dayal Trustee of Pragji Rauji Rs. 12; Mr. Motiram Jakisandas, Rs. 24; Mr. Narandas Harjivan, Rs. 12; Mr. Jivandas Damodar Rs. 12; Mr. Nandramdas Dwarkadas, Rs. 12; A Grahsth, Rs. 12; Mr. Gopalji Valji, Rs. 51; Mr. Ganeshram Muchhal Rs. 12; Mr. Vadimal Bhagamal, Rs. 25; Mr. Govindji Morarji Rs. 12; Mr. Becherdas Trikamji Rs. 12; Mr. Valji Dharamsi, Rs. 12; Mr. Rughnathdass Harjivan, Rs. 12; Mr. Manordas Varjivandas, Rs. 12; Mr. Lukhmidas Kuvarji, Rs. 12; Mr. Nagardas Parmanandas, Rs. 12; Mr. Manilal Ghelabhai, Rs. 12; Mr. Chandulal Rangildas Rs. 12; Mr. Rajaram Balmukandas, Rs. 12; Mr. Manecklal Vithaldas, Rs. 24; Mr. Dharamsi Kanji, Rs. 12; A Vaishnav gentleman and lady, Rs. 60; Mr. Madhavji Narsi Rs. 12; Mr. Lalji Jivraji, Rs. 12; Mr. Himatlal Narsaidas Rs. 5; Mr. Jeram Jivraj, Rs. 5; Mr. Khusaldas Haridas, Rs. 30; Mr. G. P. Varma (Nasik), Rs. 25; Mr. Dunawalla Palan Hemraj, Rs. 2; a Hindu lady, Rs. 2; Mr. Bhat Ishvar, Bapu, Rs. 6; B. Rs. 10; Mr. Kalianrai Shunkerprasad Rs. 25; Messrs. Nanalal and Ratilal, Rs. 10; Mr. Sundarji Vireshwar Bhat, Re. 1; Mr. Shambhushanker O. Rindanee. secretary, Mombasa Hindu Union Africa, Rs. 25; Mr. Devidas Vithaldas, Rs. 15; A Grahusth, Rs. 25; Mr. Edulji Rustomji, Rs. 15; Messrs. B. Kalidas and Co Rs. 15; Mr. Shapurji Maneckji, Rs. 25; A sympathiser, As. 10; Mr. C. M. Naded, As. 7-6; Mr. Maganlal Narandas, Rs. 2; Motilal Gangadas, Rs. 5; A gentleman through Thakordas Lalchand, Rs. 10; Messrs. Nundlal and Pranlal, Rs. 25; Mr. K. D. merchants. As. 6.—Total Rs. 3,42,438-7-7.

THE VOLUNTEERS.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

Bombay, 19th July, 1912.

The British Infantry Range at Colaba will be available for practice to-morrow, Saturday the 20th instant, from 4 p. m. (weather permitting).

2. There will be drill in the Town Hall on Tuesday evening next, the 23rd instant from 6 to 7-15 p. m. All recruits of the current season are requested to attend.

3. Mr. John Robertson Abercrombie having joined is taken on the strength and posted to "D" Troop.

P. R. CADELL, Major,

B. V. Rifles

Lawn tennis has become very popular among Japanese high school and college students, reports the American Consul at Yokohama, and there are six factories of tennis rackets in Tokio alone.

At an informal meeting in Karachi on Wednesday between the Chamber of Commerce and the Director-General of Commercial Intelligence, the Chairman of the Chamber said that the Port Trust were keeping in mind the probability of wheat elevators coming into existence in the near future, but so far very expeditious and economical work was being got through without mechanical aid. Local feeling was that it was not wise to force matters.

OIL PRESSING INDUSTRY.

Survey to be made in the Presidency.

The following Press note has been issued:—

In connection with the institution of an industrial survey of this Presidency it was observed:—

"His Excellency the Governor in Council has had under consideration the question of instituting an industrial survey of the Presidency, and has examined the measures recently initiated in other provinces in India for studying the industrial position and possibilities of those areas. In some cases a special officer has been entrusted with the work of surveying the indigenous industries of the province, while elsewhere a special appointment of Director of Industries and Technical Enquiries has been created.

"The object in all cases is to ascertain the obstacles with which the various local industries contend and to devise measures for their removal, either by providing improved processes and implements, or such other means as may in each case seem most likely to secure the object in view.

"Some information bearing on the present state of the handicrafts of the Bombay Presidency is to be found in the special monographs which have been compiled in recent years by selected officers dealing with pottery, cotton, silk and woollen goods, brass and copper, ivory, woodwork and ironwork. The information contained in these monographs is, however, far from complete. His Excellency the Governor in Council is further of the opinion that the examination of indigenous industries can only yield the desired results if entrusted in each case to an expert in the industy concerned. In accordance with this principle, the industrial survey of the Presidency must be the work of experts employed in succession, as funds are available, to examine and report on the position and requirements of each industry of importance.

"In pusuance of these views the surveys of the hand-loom and leather industries of the Bombay Presidency were carried out in 1908 and 1910. respectively.

"Government have now decided to institute a survey of the oil-pressing industry in the Presidency The Governor in Council has selacted for the purpose. Mr, Yashwant Ganesh Pandit, who has acquired considerable experience of this industry both in the United States of America and in India.

"Mr. Pandit will be employed for a sterm of six months with effect from the 1st of October, 1912. He should visit all the chief centres of the oil-pressing industry in the Presidency inclusive of Sind, whether conducted in factories on an extensive scale, or carried on by the indigenous methods in vogue with the country 'telis.' He should make a through investigation of the methods and conditions of the industry in both these aspects and submit a comprehensive report thereon. In dealing with the indigenous industry his report should indicate the special difficulties with which it has to cantend and the practical measures which in the light of his investigation he recommends for its development and improvement. The economic conditions of the workers should also form a part of his enquiry.

"In addition to the above general points for investigation, the following particular questions should be specially dealt with so far as concerns the indigenous industry:—

(1) The oil seeds in use—

(a) The districts in which each oil seed is used.

(b) The purposes to which the products are applied.

(c) The areas of demand for the products.

(d) The variation in the oil or other contents of the same seed in different districts.

(2) The method in use—

(a) The special methods applied to each of the seeds in use.

(b) The quantity of all the resulting products from unit weight of seeds in each case and in each area.

(c) The extent to which improved "ghanis" are used by the existing industry and the advantage derived therefrom.

(d) The extent to which power is used for driving indigenous oil-pressing machinery and the possibility of development in this direction;

(e) The extent to which any method is used to supplement the "ghani" in the oil-pressing industry and the possibilities in this direction.

(3) The lines of development, if any which the indigenous industry can take and the extent to which it can be supplemented by factory methods.

"As regards the large scale industry the nature of the reasons which prevent the successful establishment of cotton seed oil mills should be specially investigated and reported on."

GUJARAT COLLEGE.

The following Resolution of the Bombay Government has been published:—

On the 1st October 1910 the Gujarat College Board passed a resolution to the effect that, after mature consideration, the Board had come to the conclusion that Government should be invited to assume the management of the Gujarat College. On receipt of this resolution, Government caused the legal aspect of the question to be examined with a view to determining what steps were necessary in order to admit of effect being given to the resolution of the Board. It was ascertained that, without an amendment of the Societies Registration Act, XXI of 1860, the Society for the promotion of higher education in Gujarat, of which the Board is the governing body could not hand over it assets, on dissolution, to Government. The legislation necessary for the amendment of the Act has since been undertaken by Government and the amending Bill, which was finally passed by the Bombay Legislative Council at their meeting held on the 15th March 1912, has received the assent of the Governor General and has become law as Act II of 1912.

The Society on the 15th instant past resolutions dissolving itself forthwith under section 13 of the Act, 1860, and authorizing the College Board to take all the necessary steps to hand over the Gujarat College and other assets of the Society to Government to be utilized for the purpose for which the Society was established, viz., the maintenance and management of the College, Government undertaking to pay and fulfil all its liabilities and obligations. The Board has left it to Government to take over the College on any date which Government may determine.

The Governor in Council is accordingly pleased to assume the control of the Gujarat College and to direct that it shall be managed as a Government educational institution under the control of the Director of Public Instruction with effect from the 16th instant. Further orders as to the vesting of the funds, the salaries of the staff, etc., will be issued hereafter.

NEARING MECCA.

> "*Fulfil the pilgrimage and the visitation to Allah; this do-*"—Al Koran.

I come now at length, full of years, at the end of my
days.
Prince is my station, Hadji I would be, honoured
in this
That mine old eyes have seen the Great Stone after
tedious ways,
Mine old hands have touched it, mine old lips have
lingered to kiss.

I come from the East, far away past those blue
stretching plains,
Sandstorms have stayed us, thirst has assailed us,
Death too has been;
The rains with their blessing they came not, the life-
giving rains
Fell not upon us, brought not the glorious spring
with its green.

The spirits of those who believed in the Prophet
of God
They were my solace, they were beside me, urgingt
me on
I pressed forth though arid the country and parched
was the sod.
Omar and Othman, mighty in valour, was I alone?

I know now that soon I shall see the desire of my
life,
Prostrate before it, worship it humbly, dread
sacred stone.
Then let us go forward in friendship, let none be
at strife,
In those who see Mecca all malice and hate must
be gone.

What matters it now that the sands have been scorching and dry—
Camels and horses, asses and servants, lost in
the rear?
The towers and the domes of the city stand gold
'gainst the sky,
Allah is greatest! Allah is greatest! Mecca is
here!

D. K. R. in the "Westminster."

NEW BOOKS.

Elsie Lindtner (Lane), by Madame Karin Michaelis, is to a certain extent a sequel to "The Dangerous Age" in that it continues the life story of the heroine from the moment when she broke away from all familiar chains to the time when, with new ones forged she faces age without self pity. It has not perhaps the same extraordinary psychological interest of the former volume, but it is noticeable for one of the most moving love letters I have ever read. In "The Dangerous Age" it will be remembered, one of the heroine's letters was addressed to Professor Rothe. His wife had left him, causing a public scandal by visiting the death bed of another man—the man people suspected of being her lover. In "Elsie Lindtner" we have a copy of a letter the wife wrote to the man she loved. Its pathos is terrible. He never really loved her—that she knew all the time. But because she loved him and because he was fond of her and was kind to her she could not let him go. Then, when he was struck down by a mortal illness, husband, children reputation everything that for more than forty years she had held most dear—were cast aside. For the few brief hours that he had to live she would be near him, even though it wrecked her life. Alas! his death showed her how little she was to him. "He did not know me when I came to him," she writes to her husband, and he died without having recognised me. But it made me happy to be with him. When the others were asleep, and it was all quiet I heard him mention a name. Not my name. He did not love me, you, see, every time he mentioned that other name I felt expiating some of my guilt towards you. I sat and listened, the nights were long, but my name never came. The name of the one he loved, the names of others, but mine never." For this letter, and for the one Elsie Lindtner writes to the girl whose jealousy is ruining her life and that of her husband, this new book by Madame Karin Michaelis is very welcome. It has the extraordinarily arresting qualities of. "The Dangerous Age," its stamp of truth, together with much of its intense psychological interest and all its pathos.

The Adventures of Miss Gregory. By Perceval Gibbon. (Dent)—Miss Gregory is a rather mannish, middle-aged woman, strong, self-reliant, and greyhaired. She is seeking "copy" for a book, and she wanders round the world, going into many places where woman do not often go. She meets with adventures; is wrecked on the East African coast, rescues a young girl in Beira from the clutches of a scoundrel, fetches a priest through seemingly impassable country to the bedside of a dying woman, has a little encounter with a slavedealer, gets mixed up with Nihilists in Russia, and in other exciting ways finds the "copy" for which she is looking. These adventures are described with great vividness by Mr. Gibbon, who has shown us before this that he knows the odd corners of the world. But the book is not a book of mere thrills, as some books of adventure are. It is written with great sincerity and with a wide sympathy, and many of the stories—particularly "A Seasson of Miracles" and "Hamid"—have a curious quality of beauty which makes them remain in the mind. And there will be hardly a reader who does not come to love Miss Gregory, whom Mr. Gibbon has drawn so lovingly, in spite of her outward hardness.

Dickie Dilver by G. B. Burgin.—(Hutchinson and Co.) In his own line Mr. Burgin is always to be trusted. We know the sort of thing to expect from him—a breezy story of the West with plenty of humour. In "Dickie Dilver" the familiar machinery carries new situations to a happy and pleasantly sentimental ending. Dickie is the son of a wealthy Californian. He is formally engaged for family reasons to a beautiful Spaniard, who falls violently in love with him. Dickie is disconcerted and flees East to Four Corners, a little township on the Ottawa. There he meets with surprising, charming, and comic types, falls in love, and is pursued by his lovely, fiery Carmencita disguised as a squaw. When the die comes off and Carmencita is revealed there are sensational happenings, but everything works out right in the end. Dickie gets his Canadian pretty Lelota Smith, and the Spanish maiden pairs off with the local doctor. It is all very good sport, heightened by a delightful dog called "Dough," one of the best fellows in a diverting story.

Travels in Forbidden China, by Vicomte d'Ollonu. (Fisher Unwin).—Major d'Ollonne's expedition to China, Tibet, and Mongolia—1906-1909—during which some 5,000 miles were covered, including nearly 2,000 miles through hitherto unknown regions, yielded remarkable results, as one may gather from the French explorer's own enumeration: 2,000 photographs of types, costumes, monuments, and characteristic landscapes; 200 complete anthropological mensurations; 46 vocabularies of non-Chinese dialects; 4 dictionaries of native characters previously unknown or undeciphered; 32 Lolo MSS.; 225 inscriptions relating to historical events in Chinese, Sanscrit, Tibetan, Mongol, Manchu, Arabic, and Lolo; the almost unique monographs of 42 cities; numerous weapons, utensils, examples of pottery, currency, paintings, etc.; and finally an abundant harvest of observations. This huge haul is "popularly" deat with here—for the complete and technical account of the expedition fills seven official volumes. The narrative is admirably suited to the general reader, and is among the very best ever written on Forbidden China, the chapters on the Lolos and on Tibet (including a visit to the Dalai Lama) especially commanding interest.

Mrs. Alice M. Diehl, the well-known novelist, who died at her residence at Ingatestone, Essex, on the 13th. inst., had recently completed arrangements with Messrs. John Long for the publication of her new novel entitled "Incomparable Joan." Mrs. Diehl passed away almost on the eve of publication as Messrs. John Long announce that "Incomparable Joan" will be ready within the next few days.

Messrs. Methuen have published an important work by Mr. J. M. Robertson, M. P. entitled "The Meaning of Liberalism." This work, by one of the ablest members of the present Government, is a re-statement of the Liberal position in theory and practice, as it is seen and held at the present day. The book is in three parts of which the first "Liberalism as a Creed", sets forth the moral inspiration and working philosophy of Liberalism; the second "Liberalism and Socialism" indicates its practical relation to Socialist ideals and movements; and the third, entitled "Capital, Brains and Labour", applies Liberal principles to the concrete problems thrown up by "industrial unrest." The book was published by Messrs. Methuen on June 27th.

Messrs. John Long will shortly publish two new novels, one from the pen of Mrs. Henry Tippett, author of "The Power of the Petticoat," entitled, "The Waster." In this novel Mrs. Tippet gives us the life story of a man who believes in, and attempts to live, the stuff that dreams are made of." It is, from start to finish, a study of the rentimentalist. The other novel, "The Ordeal of Silence," is by that popular author who hides his identity under the sobriquet "a Peer," and who has already won for himself a large share of the affections of the reading public, with "The Hard Way," "Theo" and other novels. Messrs. John Long announce that in response to popular demand "Theo" will be ready in their 1s. net series.

Messrs. John Long will publish a new novel from the pen of Mr. Edmund Bosanquet, entitled, "The Woman Between." Mr. Bosanquet will be remembered as the author of "A Society Mother." which as a first novel, proved one of the successes of last autumn, and ran into several editions. Another Novel to be published at the same time by Messrs. John Long is The Price of Possession by the author of "Improper Prue." It is the story of a fierce fight between a man and a woman, and the lengths to which they go to obtain possession of a coveted estate.

Two distinguished collaborators—one a man of letters and the other a photographic artist, have assisted the Duke of the Abruzzi in the preparation of his travel-book, which Messrs. Constable and Co. have nearly ready for publication. It will be remembered that the Duke's adventurous expedition was to the Karakoram Range in the Himalayas, and the friends who are responsible for the record of the journey were both faithful companions throughout the entire exploration. The literary record is the work of Dr. Filippo de Filippi, who finds in this spirited story abundant opportunity for his graphic pen. The photographs are the work of Signor Vittorio Sella, already well known as one of the most skilful artists in snatching the right opportunity for securing the most realistic pictures of mountaineering exploits. Among the pictures thus registered by Signor Sella's camera are a series of remarkable views, forming a panorama of the perilous region through which the Duke of the Abruzzi made his way.

HYGIENIC HINTS.

Heat and Its Results.

"Exposure to the direct heat of the sun or to high temperatures in the shade may induce heat exhaustion, ardent fever, or other evils of a more insidious character, by injuring the nervous system, increasing irritability, depressing vital energy and affecting the vital organs, especially the liver, which is already overtaxed by eliminating waste products."

These words are taken from Sir Joseph Fayrer's well-known book on the Preservation of Health in India. It is worth nothing that that distinguished authority also draws special attention to the fact that the direct action of the sun often results in permanent injury to the nervous system. In considering the question of diet, which is of supreme importance in these conditions, Sir Joseph Fayrer has written, "As a general rule, people eat too much in India—more than they can assimilate, or is needed for the nutrition."

The consequences of this are, as he points out, derangements of digestion and bowel complaints of various sorts, etc. To avoid them is the task to which the wise man always applies himself, by endeavouring to select such articles of food as are easy of digestion.

THE FOOD AFTER HEAT STROKE.

Supreme among such articles stands Sanatogen, which is every day acquiring a greater vogue. The reason for the favour it enjoys is that it is being more and more recognised that it keeps the body, as a whole and each individual part and organ, at the highest degree of efficiency, while it has such an invigorating effect on the nervous system that those who take it never feel languid or depressed, but are always in the best possible condition for their work. The result is that they never feel the need of alcoholic stimulants or pick-me-ups. The advantage of this cannot be over-estimated, for, as one of the greatest medical authorities on Indian life has written: "Great moderation, if not total abstention from alcoholic stimulants, except when they are prescribed by the physician, certainly increases the chances of living and thriving in India."

The same is true with regard to Sanatogen's power of preventing the use of those well-known drugs which may, and often do, lead to the wrecking of the nervous system and the ruin of the unfortunate victim's life.

Sanatogen's exceptional action in these respects is due to its remarkable composition. It consists of the body-building part of the purest cow's milk chemically combined with organic phosphorus in the form in which that important element is found in the nervous system. The result is that Sanatogen exercises the most powerful and salutary influence over the nervous system and the blood, and, through them, it affects every other part of the body, for it must always be remembered that it is through the blood every part of the body is nourished.

Not the least of the particular advantages of Sanatogen is that it is digested with far greater ease than, practically, any other food. It thus imposes no strain at all on the digestion, so that the weakest people can take it without suffering any ill-effects. This makes it notably valuable in hot countries like India, for, as a distinguished army officer has said, in words which have become historical. "A stomach is only three-quarters of a stomach in India." It is a fact which experience has ratified that those who habitualy take Sanatogen rarely or never suffer from any of the digestive disabilities which constantly disable their friends, for Sanatogen has the power of helping the digestion of any other food which may be taken with it.

AN EDITOR'S PERSONAL EXPERIENCE.

The proprietors have received thousands of letters from all parts of the country, describing the remarkable way in which Sanatogen benefits those who are compelled to live under the depressing influence of the heat of the climate and the consequences it involves. In this connection it is interesting to refer to the following letter from Mr. Shirley Tremearne, editor of "Capital," Calcutta, who writes:—"I had a sharp attack of fever last October which brought me to a state of great weakness. During the whole period my diet was almost entirely soda, milk and Sanatogen. I cannot speak too highly of Sanatogen, which I took for some time, and which not only kept me up during the attack, but afterwards restored me once more to full vigour. In fact I was better and stronger after this course of Sanatogen than before the attack. I can strongly recommend this preparation to anyone whose system has run down. It possesses all the qualities as a nerve tonic and builder up of the bodily system that are claimed for it."

Sanatogen may be obtained at all chemists and bazars.

HIGH COURT—JULY 19.

(Before the Hon'ble Justice Sir Dinsha D. Davar.)
For Judgment on Motion.
917-10 Payne and Co Haji Ahmed Hassam vs Essaji Tajbhoy Ard H D and Co.
Long Causes.
86-08—Dastur Rupram Madan Gopal vs Y R Jankiram and another Dikshit.
229-11—Motichand—Ishwar Moti vs Tarachand Lakmandas and another—K Sayani.
943-10—Edgelow R anandas vs S Dadha K Sayani.
826-25766-10—Jam R D Sadhooram Tunsukhrai vs Harakchand Balchand—Payne.
677-11—Sham M H Marumbai Ed; vs Mahomed Mulji Jeh S.
718-08—In Person P C Fernandes vs I D Fernandes Kanga and S.
436-07—Payne Dayanath Krishnanath vs D R Khote Jam R D, M J M Khanderao Edg Manilh N Sh M H.
1154-09—Daphtary—The Indian Specie Bank Ld vs H N V kil and another Payne.
537-08—Daphtary—Karsondas Dharamsey vs Khimji Purshotum and others Pestonji.
588-08—Daphtary—Karsondas Dharamsey vs Khimji Purshotum and others Pestonji.
589-08—Daphtary—Karsondas Dharamsey vs Khimji Purshotum and others Pestonji.
590-08—Daphtary Do. vs Do. Pestonji.
11-12—Mehta D—Karmalibhai Baojabhai vs N B Chawan and others—Jamsetji.
998-08—S A Tyabji—Krishnaya Subhaya and others—Narandas Kanji—Little.
1041-08—Ardesir—Ruttonbai widow vs Lakhmivahoo widow—Bh K G Payne—Captain Dastur.
556-12—Motichand—B Purshotumdas vs H Harmukhrai Malvi.
17-12—Ardesir Hara bhai vs Jamnabai Shroff.
1014-11—Mulla Sukinaboo vs A K A H Manajiwala Manicund Jehangir Mulla.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Macleod.)
Long Causes.
732-92 Mantri Saraswatibai widow vs C Gajanana and another Daphtary.
736-11 Captain S R Bottlewala and Co vs A F Upper Bicknell.
1002-11 Hiralal Co C G Haven vs F Jaffer and others
101 11 Payne D P Mehta vs B Bhannubhai Edgelow.
47 09 Raghavaya Mariambai vs Ayshabai Edgelow.
663-11 Unwalla and P Hakimji Amiji vs Abdul Hoosein Karimji Arcievala Moti and D.
325-11 Ragh N and Co Balgowandas Bapulal vs Mohunlal Pitamber Daph F and D.
791-08 Pest R K and Co P C Sethna vs the Hope Mills Co Ltd Bhai K and G.
722-10 Bick M R and Co S Gurmukhrai vs Panalal Takhurchand Jaur R and D.
618-11 Tyabji and and Co Chimanlal Damodardas vs Dayabhai Tapidas Sham M and H.
1005-09 Payne and Co Vaziraboo vs Miyaji Ahmedbhai Daph F and D
776-11 Cap and V S R Bottlewalla and Co vs A Fetterle Nopper and another Bick M R and Co.
233-03 Malvi—Jaydyal Luchminarayen and others vs Monje Shamjee—Ard H D and Co.
248-03 Malvi—Narayen Shivprasad vs Jayantilal Raghoobhai Ard H D and Co.
249-03 Malvi Jaydayal Lachminarayen vs D J Tata Ard H D and Co
252-03 Malvi Hanumanbux Harmukhrai vs Varajlal Oodhowji Bhai K and G
263-03 Malvi Hanumanbux Harmukhrai vs Jayantilal Raghoobhai Ard H D and Co.
309-03 Malvi Jitmal Kanayalal vs. Ebid Umersey Ard H D and Co.
310-03 Malvi Jitmal Kunayalal vs Shamji Ladha Ard H D and Co.
311-03 Malvi Mamraj Rambhagut vs Ebji Umersey Ard H D and Co.
687-02 Malvi Goopiram Harmukhrai vs Luxmonbhai Dayabhai Ard H D and Co.
160 7211-03 Malvi Jitmal Ramanand vs Sitaram Kissondayal Ard H D and Co.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Heaton.)
Long Causes.
491-09—Little—Vithuldas Narrandas and another vs Narotumdas Jetharam and others Dikshit.
733-05—Craigie—S. A. Wagh and others vs B. S. Wagh and others—Malvi

CANADA AND THE EMPIRE.

Advice to Australia on How to Use a Navy.

In view of the speeches made recently in London, by Mr. Borden, the Canadian Prime Minister, on the attitude of the Dominion to Naval defence, the following article, published in the "Montreal Star" a month or two is of special interest:—

"The Australian Government is reluctant to follow the patriotic example of New Zealand by putting its fine new Dreadnought-cruiser at the disposal of the British Admiralty. It betrays a decided desire to keep it in Australian waters, and, as it was built for that purpose, even a mild preference would be sufficient to settle the question. The British Admiralty will never ask for a Colonial battleship which the Colony is unwilling to give.

"This being the Australian position, it is, perhaps, just as well for us in Canada to examine into the Australian reasons with a frank and sympathetic eye. We, too, are a British Colony; and we, too, have our public men who hold that we should keep any battleships we build or buy in Canadian waters. In so far as the cases are the same, the reasons which govern the course of Australia might carry us along in the same direction; and, if we are not to follow that course, "we ought to know where the two cases differ and why Canada should do what Australia will not do."

"Australia inaugurated her local naval programme to meet the "yellow peril." She rushed 'full steam ahead' with it for the single reason that "she thought Japan would not heartily renew her Alliance with Britain," but would become a well-armed and ambitious applicant for Australia's 'empty North.' Here was a possible 'yellow peril' ready to move at once, unrestrained by a British Alliance, and not likely to wait for the slow development of China. So Australia established, as swiftly as she could, 'a fleet unity of her own, headed by a powerful Dreadnought-cruiser, which was to co-operate with a New Zealand 'fleet unit' and to be strengthened by a British 'Dreadnought' battleship contributed by the Imperial Government.

THE PACIFIC SITUATION.

"So far, so good. But the Japo-British Alliance was renewed, and is now more firmly cemented than ever, partially because of the revival of Russian power. The very conditions which created the first Alliance have returned to increase the necessity of its successors. This has wrought so fundamental a change in the Pacific situation that "New Zealand, feeling that she no longer needs her Dreadnought-cruiser for the present, has turned it over to the British Admiralty, which needs it very badly.

"Australia, however, proposes to keep hers. Why? What is the difference? In a word, it is because Australia has over 400,000 square miles of tropical territory, practically uninhabited by white men, and within easy reach of overcrowded Asia. New Zealand has no territory that the white man cannot occupy quite as well as the 'yellow.' Moreover, it is farther from China than Europe is from America. Australia has something like a third of her territory in the Tropics, and is just across a narrow Strait from New Guinea.

"There is the great and vital difference, and it is only fair to remember it in comparing the action of New Zealand with that of Australia. This empty Northern Territory which is an anxiety to every Australian statesman—and indeed to every British statesman—is quite capable of sustaining a large Asiatic population. A writer in the "National Review" says, for instance, that there is a coast belt of 80,000 square miles—equivalent in size to the whole of Java—which is known to contain much land suitable for 'tropical agriculture—that is, agriculture which white men cannot touch. Now Java, with only 40 per cent. of its soil under cultivation, supports a population of 30,000,000. What if Australia had an Asiatic population of 30,000,000 on its northern 'coast belt?'

"The white population of the Northern Territory is insignificant and practically stationary. In 1881 the white male adults totalled 550; in 1908, they had risen to 577; and in 1910, some gold discoveries raised them to 739. This is the white garrison, charged with holding a territory of over 400,000 sqr. miles—two and a half times the size of France. It is a great big problem, and no Australian statesman has yet evolved a policy which will securely help this land for the white race. Yet if the 'yellow race' be once admitted it will speedily far out number the 'whites' on the whole of the island, and the end of that sort of thing is sure.

THE FEAR OF CHINA.

"Now this is the reason why Australia refuses to give up her first Dreadnought-cruiser, why she insists upon building a local navy, and why she has gone in for compulsory universal military training. She realises that her empty Northern Territory offers a perpetual temptation to overcrowded Asia. Japan may not feel it very keenly with Corea to settle and Formosa to civilise. But China has over 400,000,000 of people so closely packed in only a part of her Empire that they actually live in boats on the rivers; and China is beginning to learn self-respect and national cohesion and the necessity of defending the rights of her citizens abroad as well as at home. To China this 'empty north' of 'the Australian Continent must beckon far more imperiously than indefinite colonies do to Germany or than the Canadian West does to the home-seeker of the British Isles.

So Australia is putting a rifle in every man's hand, and is covetously gathering about her all the fighting ships she can muster, with a view to defending her idea of 'a white man's country' when the inevitable Asiatic migration moves southward. We may think that her policy at the 'present moment is mistaken. For our own part, we do think so. We think so—because China will not be ready to attack for many a year—until this Dreadnought-cruiser has long been scrapped—while Germany may attack any day, and bring about the collapse of that British Navy whose command of the sea must always be Australia's chief line of defence. Therefore we think that, for the present, all of Australia's naval strength—even if she sees no peril but the 'yellow' one—should be concentrated in the North Sea where alone the British Navy is menaced. But, even though we think her mistaken, we must all admit that she has some excuses for her error.

"But no such excuses exist in the case of Canada. Not a single reason which Australia can urge is for a moment applicable to this country. Let us run them over:

"Australia has hundreds of thousands of square miles which 'whites' cannot cultivate, but which Asiatics can. "Canada has not a square foot which a white man cannot use as effectively a yellow man.

"Australia is very near to teeming China. It is the first empty country within reach. "Canada is all the way across the Pacific from China"—is farther from China than New Zealand is—and is not and never will be an empty country.

"Australia has no population in that part of the country which is nearest to and most tempting to China. "Canada has a vigorous population on her Pacific coast, and will have a large one by the time China is ready to move."

"Australia stands absolutely alone. She has no next-door neighbour with a large navy, ready and eager to make common cause against an Asiatic invasion, and so constantly effective in dissuading China from even thinking of it. "Canada would be backed by the United States in the case of trouble with Asiatic migration."

"Yet there are cowards in Canada who would hide behind the quite natural apprehensions of Australia when they really want to argue that Canada should have a few warships within reach of our local 'grafters' and our own political 'patronage' hunters.

NEW ZEALAND'S POSITION.

"Let them consider the case of New Zealand. New Zealand is nearer to the alleged danger than we are. New Zealand is in the Eastern hemisphere; we are in the Western. New Zealand is a natural next step after the submersion of Australia. Yet New Zealand proposes to contribute her 'Dreadnought'—already built for her own waters with the consent of the British Admiralty—to the defence of the Mother Country, seeing that there lies the danger and not in the Pacific Ocean. "For plucky little New Zealand to take this step, and for Canada to skulk behind surely harassed Australia, would surely raise the gorge of every decent Canadian."

"The place to meet the 'yellow peril' to-day—as we have said—is in the North Sea. So long as the British Empire is intact, and so long as 'Britannia rules the waves,' there will be no 'yellow peril' under anything approaching thinkable conditions for any part of that Empire. To begin with, we shall probably long have Japan as an ally; and the Japanese Navy will unite with the British to ward off any ambitious Asiatic Power from British territory. If China gets hungry, it will know that it must satisfy its appetite elsewhere.

"But if the British Empire goes down in blood and smoke some foggy morning in the North Sea, then the various fragments of that Empire will lie an easy prey of the strong in all parts of the world. Canada, we imagine, will disappear in the benevolent bosom of our big neighbour to the south. As for Australia, what other power will attempt the tremendous task of defending for her the empty tropical territories to the north which she cannot long "defend for herself"? Will the Americans do so, with all the empty territory at their disposal on this continent? Will Germany feel that she can shoulder so heavy a burden when she has just thrust a passionately rebellious Europe under her heavy foot? Will she try to fight Japan and China as well as hold Britain, France, and Russia in subjection?

"The mist of the future hides the answers to these questions. Some other strong arm may be raised for the protection of Australia's "white" home. But, if it is, it will infallibly demand that Australia accept its flag and its sovereignty. This would, frankly, be better than the 'yellow flood,' but it would also be far more unlikely.

"If Australia were to ask our advice, we would earnestly counsel her to sustain, at all costs, the sea power of the British Empire, and to send her 'Dreadnought' where it may find some fighting to do, long before China has a single Dreadnought to face it."

BISHOP'S SIX BROTHERS.

"There has just been a notable family gathering under the roof of Fulham Palace, the home of the Bishop of London," says the "Evening News."

It was the meeting of the Bishop and his six brothers and the family of seven sons met together for the first time for nearly forty years.

The seven brothers, in their order of birth are:—

The Ven. Edward H. Winnington-Ingram, Birdstow Vicarage, Ross.

Mr. Francis H. Winnington-Ingram Grovesend Ontario.

Admiral Charles W. Winnington-Ingram, Woodland Lodge, Weston super-Mare.

The Right Rev. Arthur F. Winnington-Ingram, Bishop of London.

Mr. George F. Winnington-Ingram Brooklyn, Blachford, Ringwood.

The Rev. Alfred Winnington-Ingram Enville Rectory, Stourbridge.

Mr. Gerald C. Winnington-Ingram, Azamgarh, United Provinces, India.

The five brothers who are residing in England have met on various occasions, but the one whose home is in India and the one residing in Canada have been absent.

This year however all the brothers are together once more and the Bishop has been celebrating the event by having them all with him at Fulham Palace.

The eldest, it is interesting to note, was born in 1849 and the youngest in 1869. They have one sister Miss Alice Winnington-Ingram who resides with their mother at Bickenham Cavendish Place, Bournemouth and the Bishop goes there every year to stay with his mother.

GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

("The Bombay Government Gazette, July 18".)

Mr. Vishnu Vithal Deolalkar, Head Karkum, Niphad, acted as Mamlatdar of that taluka from 24th March to 23rd June both days inclusive, being the period intervening between the departure of Mr. Kunte and the arrival of Mr. S. A. Latkar.

Mr. Bhaskar Ramkrishna Deo, Extra Head Karkun, taluka Khed, acted as Mamlatdar of that taluka from 10th to 24th April, both days inclusive, being the period intervening between the departure of Mr. G. B. Jadge and the arrival of Mr. N. S. Kale.

Mr. L. M. Deshmukh, General Duty Circle Inspector of Land Records, Sholapur, from 5th May to 2nd June, both days inclusive, during the absence of Mr. S. M. Panat on foreign service in the Akalkot State.

Mr. Keshav Sitaram Gadnis on the expiration of his leave, is appointed to do duty as District Inspector of Land Records, Ahmednagar.

On return from leave on the 15th instant, Mr. C. H. M. Wilbond, District Inspector, Mundgod and Yellapur, Kanara District, to be District Inspector Shrigonda, Karjat and Jamkhed, Ahmednagar District.

Mr. D. R. Lalkaka, District Inspector, Shrigonda, Karjat and Jamkhed, to be District Inspector, Mundgod and Yellapur, Kanara District.

Mr. A. McMullen, Chief Excise Inspector, Bombay, has been granted privilege leave for one month with effect from the 1st instant, and the following acting arrangement ordered from the 4th idem:—Mr. P. Strip, Excise Inspector, Bombay, to act as Chief Inspector, Bombay. Mr. C. R. Albuquerque, Head Clerk in the office of the Assistant Collector of Excise, Bombay, to act as Inspector, Bombay, vice Mr. Strip.

Mr. Damodar Vithal Raje is appointed Clerk of the Court, Bhiwndi, vice Mr. Waman Sitaram Cholkar, transferred.

Mr. R. N. Sane, is appointed to be Veterinary Inspector, Central Division, with effect from the date on which he joins the appointment and is transferred from Belgaum to Poona to take up his new appointment.

Mr. Datatraya Baji Katkar, on return from leave, is appointed to do duty as Clerk of the Court, Subordinate Judge's Court, Barsi, with effect from 20th July during the absence on leave of Mr. Ganesh Bhaskar Kelkar or until farther orders.

LAST PIGTAIL IN LONDON.

"The close of last week saw a dramatic incident at 49, Portland Place (the Chinese Embassy), when the last pigtail it has contained for some time was shorn from the head of the major-domo of the Chinese Minister in London.

"This gentlemen had long wished to join the now vast army of the Chinese who are queueless but though he is more than forty years of age, he would not shear off the appendage without the parental consent. He wrote early in 1911 to his father, who who resides near Pekin, asking permission to cut off the pigtail. The parental reply was a direct refusal to sanction such an act. Two or three months ago it was a case of 'Father, once again he cried,' and he appealed for a reconsideration of the refusal. And last week, to his joy, came the long-desired consent.

"The London correspondent of the "Yorkshire Observer" hears that not many moments elapsed before that pigtail was shorn clean off. It is now on its way to Pekin, a touching souvenir for the wife of the major-domo, who does not reside in England."

The "Bulletin of Agricultural Statistics" for June has just been issued by the International Institute of Agriculture in Rome. The weather was not, in general, very favourable for the crops during May, on account of the heavy rains and late frosts. The production of wheat is estimated in Spain at 31,943,600 quintals, i. e. 79 per cent. of last year's production; in the United States it is estimated at 98,794,080 quintals or 84.3 per cent. of last year's outturn (winter wheat only); and in India at 90,709,772 quintals or 97.7 per cent. A table concerning the sericultural campaign of 1912 gives the estimated production of cocoons as smaller than that of last year in Spain (1,175,000 kilogrammes as against 1,250,000 kilogrammes in 1911) and in Japan (92,206,000 kilogrammes as against 96,711,885). A poor crop is also predicted in Bulgaria and Italy, though more satisfactory account have been received from Austria and France. The general condition of the sugar-beet and tobacco crops' and of the vines is given as good; the vines are flowering, for the greater part, under favourable conditions. Somewhat unsatisfactory accounts have been received from Egypt, Japan, Tunis, and the United States with regard to the cotton crop. In the latter country the condition on May 25 is given as 78·9 per cent of a normal condition, as compared with 87·8 per cent. at the same date last year. The notices published with reference to the preparations for autumn sowings in Chile and Australia state that unfavourable conditions for field work prevail, and that the work is less advanced than usual at this date.

AS refreshing as a plunge in the surf is the general verdict on Dr. Benach's Spearmint Dentifrice Creme the favourite dentifrice of the Americans. Cleanses and beautifies the teeth, strengthens the gums and destroying germs purifies the breath. Tooth Elexir is for those who prefer liquid. Samples and literature post free, from MADON, SONS and Co., Crawford Market, Bombay.

GREEN ROOM GOSSIP.

Mr. Charles Klein's "Find the Woman," produced last week at the Garrick Theatre, hails from the country where snap passes for humour and sensationalism for sincerity. Under the title of "The Third Degree" it achieved a considerable success in New York; a desirable consummation, seeing that the received purpose of the play is to abolish the intolerable inquisition of criminal suspects peculiar to the United States. But Mr. Klein's methods will not appeal very strongly to English playgoers, who have become accustomed to the fine impartialities of Mr. Galsworthy, or to French playgoers, who have become accustomed to the bitter enthusiasms of M. Brieux. The heaped improbabilities that go to the making of the story completely mar the significance of the theme of "Find the Woman", which like most American plays-with-purposes, is haunted by an atmosphere of box-officious commercialism. Among these improbabilities may be mentioned; (1) Robert Underwood, who has been defrauding his employers lavishly, is visited by their representative and given twenty-four hours in which to make good his defalcations. As soon as the representative has left, Howard Jeffries, Junior, turns up in a state of intoxication and asks for the repayment of an old loan. Before he has gone (he is bundled into a room "off"), his step-mother arrives in response to a letter from Underwood stating that unless she renews her former friendship for him, he will shoot himself. These three visits, all of vital importance are entirely independent of each other, and occur within the space of less than an hour. (2) The passionate letter Underwood wrote to the woman he loved began, "Dear Mrs. Jeffries." (3) Underwood commits suicide, and young Howard, being found in his rooms, is accused of murder. Richard Dexter undertakes his defence on the entreaty of his wife. He endeavours to find the woman who visited Underwood's rooms on the eventful night. Mrs. Jeffries, Senior, refrains from coming forward at once to save her step-son, being of the strange opinion that her reputation will be for ever ruined if America discovers that she visited an old friend's rooms with the object of preventing him from killing himself as threatened in the letter she could so easily produce. (4) The celebrated letter comes into the hands of Richard Dexter, and he accommodatingly jumps to the conclusion that the Mrs. Jeffries referred to is Mrs. Jeffries, Junior. The interesting fact that there are two ladies of that name never appears to enter his forensic head, though he is seeing both of them daily. He is referred to several times as the finest constitutional lawyer in the United States.

The calibre of "Find the Woman" may be gathered from the above selections. It is sensational and unreal, and suffers dramatically from the fact that the real climax occurs at the close of the first act. The "dramatis personæ" are essentially "dramatis"—notably Howard Jeffries, Senior, who refuses financial aid towards the defence of his own son because he disapproved of the boy having married beneath him. Mr. Herbert Bunston manages to render this piece of mechanism fairly life-like; Mr. M. E. Matthews is capital as the innocent accused—especially when in his cups; Mr. James Carew plays a melodramatically vigorous detective with effective vigour; and Mr. Arthur Bourchier brings his accomplished comedy touch to the making of the greatest constitutional lawyer in the United States. Miss Violet Vanbrug, as Howard's wife, is less satisfactory. It is rather a "dead," baleful performance, dragging badly in places and although Miss Vanbrugh does not attempt to reproduce the New York accent, she achieves a somewhat disconcerting, hybrid effect by pronouncing all her "oo's" like "ew's"—"yew" for "you." "tew" for "to," &c.—and Americanising "address" into "ad-dress." Two very small parts—one an elevator attendant, the other a sergeant—are exceptionally well played by Mr. Roland Young and Mr. Clifford Heatherley.

"Ann" is a trivial frivol about an author who has yet to learn the mystery of womanhood by an author who apparently has yet to learn its beauty. Despite the artistic unimportance of the play, it is a dangerous piece of indelicacy because Mr. Lechmere Worrall sets false values on his characters, making virtue out ridiculous and vice attractive. Evangeline, whose name nicely reveals the author's attitude towards sincerity, is an earnest woman metamorphosed into a guy and burnt with relish. Ann, whose vice is that she considers provocativeness the function of woman, is a silk-stocking-and-nightdress piece of femininity placed on a sentimental pedestal and accorded empty-headed worship. She captures Edward Hargreaves after an acquaintance of twenty-four hours by letting him discover her in his flat on a sofa in an expensive nightgown. This, we are to understand, was altogether charming of her; while Evangeline's previous refusal to employ the same delicious wile we are to receive as an example of highly risible prudery. This perversion is to be deplored, because it contributes to an only too popular misconception among young people as to the right basis for marriage. "Annishness" is one of the most important problems of the day; and it would afford excellent scope to a serious dramatist, who might begin his second act where Mr. Lechmere Worrall ends his third, and show us how Edward got on with Ann in after-life, when the petticoat myth had been exploded and he had discovered that happiness asks for something more than a perpetual pout. Probably he decided that marriages should be made in heaven, not Bond Street. It may be objected that the business of the dramatic critic is not with ethics, but with dramas. Let one leave, then, the moral aspect of Ann and state that the play is, happily, far from amusing. In his anxiety to be a little risque, the author appears to have overlooked the importance of being interesting. The course of his story is clear before the first act is half completed, and there is a great lack of variety interest. The dialogue relies mainly for its wit on repetition, phrases such as "Dear old dad!" "It's a nice little flat," &c., cropping up with the inevitable regularity of recurring decimals. And even the most enthusiastic mathematician loses interest after a time in a recurring decimals. One grows a little weary, too, of Ann's incessant reiteration of "Mr. Englishman" the form of address she (bieng an American) employs toward her victim. In the first act, of course, it is spoken to a merry accompaniment in the last, "Mr. Englishman" comes out with the catch in the voice for which we have been waiting—an old sentimental trick beloved of certain playwrights. In contrast with this rather trashy production, the Criterion is giving as curtain-raiser, Mr. Clifford Bax's enchanting poetical romance, "The Poetasters of Ispahan," recently produced by the Adelphi Play Society. It is a fine little work, and deserves a permanent place in the repertory of British drama.

Miss Lillah McCarthy and Mr. Granville Barker have presented "Fanny's First Play," which is now in its second summer, for the 500th time. The management remark that the play, giving as it were a curiously intimate glimpse into ordinary English middle-class life, is particularly popular with American visitors on this account. American playgoers doubt less appreciate also, as do others, the abounding wit and humour of one of Mr. Bernard Shaw's blithest and happiest creations.

The changes in the management of the Alhambra and the improvements of one kind and another which the new directors propose to effect should ensure a new and prosperous lease of life for that famous old home of ballet and variety. For some years past rumours have constantly been current as to the precise future of the house' and at one time it was spoken of as being likely to be converted to the purposes of grand opera. These are all set at rest now by the recent developments, and all theatregoers will wish the house long life and prosperity under the new dispensation. In regard to the changes contemplated, they will, it is understood, include a reconstruction of the auditorium and an all-round improvement of the seating accommodation—though some will hope that it will be found possible still to retain the roomiest and most comfortable stalls in London—while on the other side of the curtain the lightest, most varied, and most original kind of fare is promised, retaining, however, the ballet and the revue as staple ingredients of the menu.

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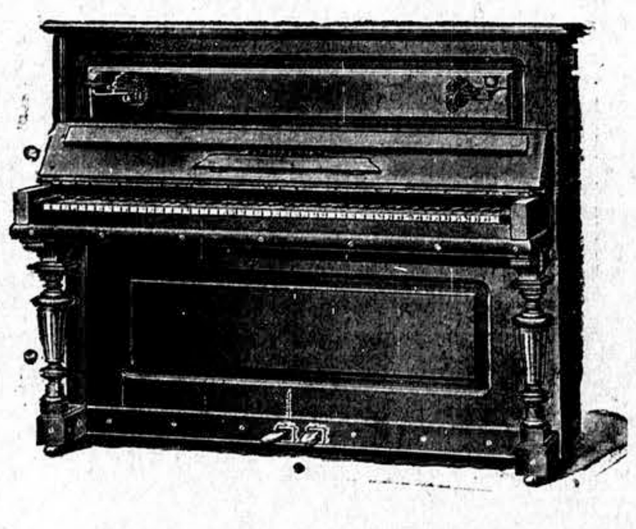
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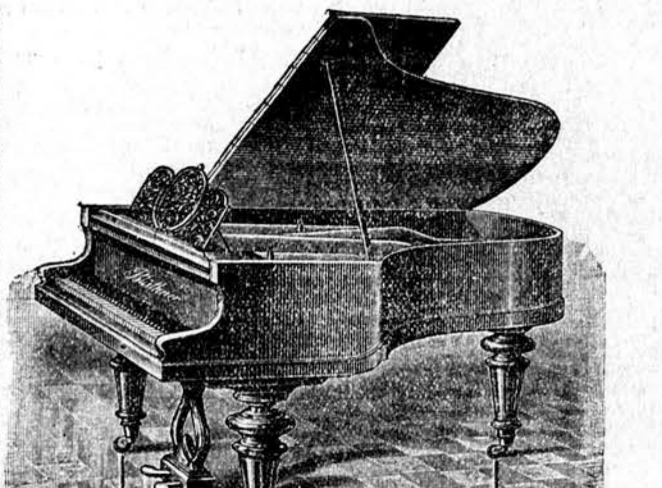
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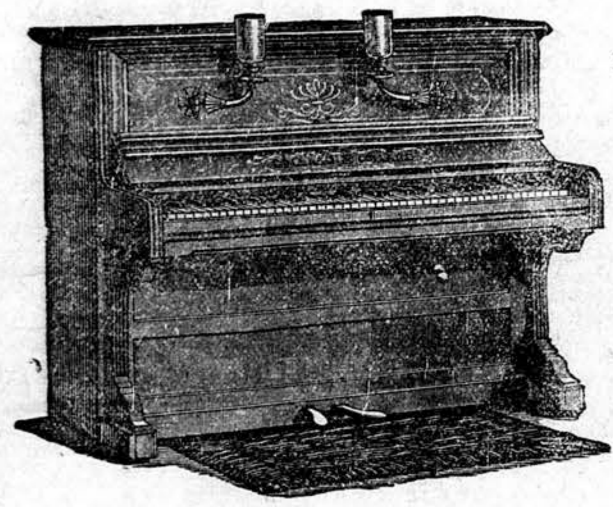

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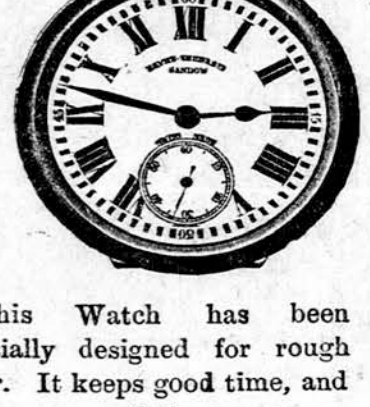

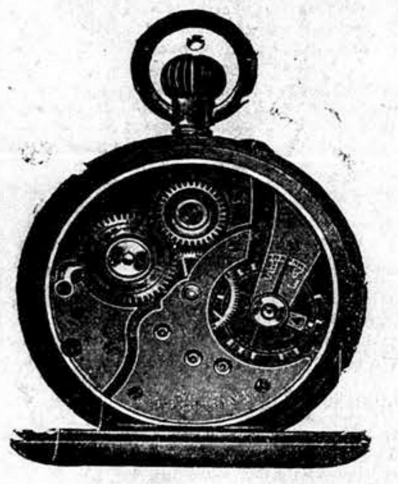

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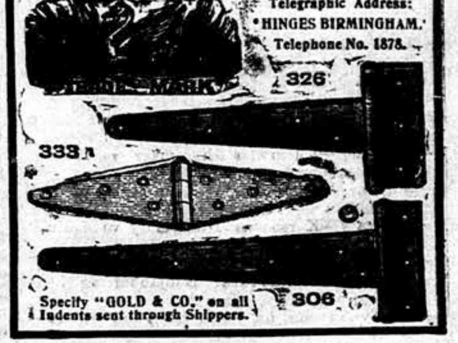

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